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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVI NO 249--- BOMBAY, TUESDAY OCTOBER 9, 1928. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels	
13 Oct.	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1, Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,001
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£88

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	13 Oct
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	29 Oct.	12 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8030	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
10th Oct.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
11th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
15th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa

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Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „

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31185

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21179

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of MAHOMED SHABUDIN FODKER Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Mahomed Shabudin Fodker also known as Mahomed Shaboodin Fhodker also known as Mahomed Shaboodin also known as Maahomed Shaboodin Fhordkar also known as Mahomed Shaboodin Fhodker of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant a Landlord and retired merchant, residing at Love Lane, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, who died at Bombay on the 12th day of July, 1927, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th day of July, 1928 to Bai Jamalbai, the widow and the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administratrix at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said administratrix will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which she shall have then received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administratrix at the office of the said attorneys Messrs. PATHARE AND LILADHAR at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 8th day of October 1928.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Attorneys for the Bai Jamalbai widow and administratrix of the estate of the deceased Mahomed S. Fodker.

31186

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AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Mr. Lalji Doongarsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Segrabibi widow of Syed Akershah the surviving administratrix of Haji Ataulah bin Mirza Abu Talib Mazandrani and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Surviving Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 18th October 1919 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Lalji Doongarsey and Jadavji Doongarsey (since deceased) Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 9th October 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the New Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Moola Umer Khatib and on or towards the South by a passage for water and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 886 New No. 8053 Old Survey No. 1754 and New Survey No. 872 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6120 and Street Nos. 141-143-145 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee, at their Office at Esmail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

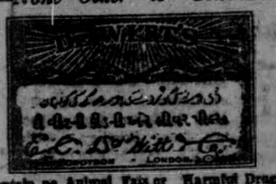
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.
The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.



Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery.. Never Touched by Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.
Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.
Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.
Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.
Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.
Tila Diluba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.
Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

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Commercial News

NEW YORK.

NARROW MARKET—AWAITING BUREAU REPORT—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 10 TO 12 POINTS LOWER—

New York, Oct. 6.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point and ruled easy on scattered long liquidation. There was absence of any new business and the market is awaiting the Bureau Report. The close was quiet at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.05c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot prices were weak and closed at 18.24 at a decline of 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugani's New York friend Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6t., inst., as under:—

"Think Government indication about expectation."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being Southern hedge selling and trade buying."

From New York:—"Pre-Bureau liquidation may carry decline further but consider short position dangerous as expect higher later."

LIVERPOOL

QUIET BUT STEADY—SOME COVERING—FUTURES 5 TO 6 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 9 to 10 points but recovered on some covering before the Bureau Report. The close was quiet but steady at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 10.58d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a decline of 3 points, January at 9.78 and May at 9.74d.

Egyptian futures were steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. Spot Sakel remain unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 2,268,000 bales. Fearing Bureau surprise on Monday. Recommend Spinners and Weavers to hedge."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool:—

10-30 A.M.:—"Weather favourable, long liquidation before Bureau."

From New Orleans:—

"Generally expect Government estimate between 14,100,000 bales and 14,200,000 Bales. Would not care to take position over Bureau, but recommend buying on any break."

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 346|8 for Broach Apl|May delivery and improved to Rs. 349|8 on Commission houses buying. At this level there was free long liquidation and prices reacted. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 4 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	.....	347	0 0
Oomra Dec|Jan	.....	317	0 0
Bengal Dec|Jan	.....	282	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady and with a small business rates at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.|M.	..	347	8 0
Oomra D.|J.	..	317	8 0
Bengal D.|J.	..	281	8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Oct.	231.60	—0.90
Jan.	230.70	—0.40
April	230.40	plus 0.50

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	Bombay, Oct. 8. 1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 55-10-28	1985000	2360000
„ Yesterday do.	88000	61000
Exports to date do.	1326000	1272000
Stock at Ports 5-10-28	1169000	1822000
„ Interior Towns do.	603000	734000
„ „ Liverpool 5-10|28	575000	1058000
Visible Supply 5-10-28	3064000	4461000
Quantity in Sight do.	3073000	3610000

STOCKS AND SHARES

PETROLEUM SHARES FIRM

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The market for forward transactions was closed to-day. In cash there was only small business. British Burmah Petroleum shares opened to-day at Rs. 4|13 and improved to Rs. 4|14 on good enquiry. India Bank shares were done at Rs. 94|8. Karachi Electric shares changed hands at Rs. 145. Bombay Telephones were reported at Rs. 52|12.

BUYING WAVE SWEEPS UP COTTON PRICES

MODERATELY BULLISH BUREAU REPORT

WEATHER CONDITION 54-4 :CROP ESTIMATE 13,993,000 BALES

Bombay, Oct. 8, 11 p.m.

In forecasting a yield of 13,993,000 bales, the Bureau has reduced its prediction approximately half a million bales in the last month. The condition of 54.4 per cent. is also a little under average expectation. The ginnings of 4,961,000 bales upto 30th ultimo roughly represent 35.4 per cent. of the total production. The cotton trade is therefore to be pardoned for the buying wave which followed after the report was published. The crop estimate coincides with the Fossick's estimates whose findings are winning throughout the season. It may be recalled that last year, the scientific forecaster of New York guided cotton prices and now it is replaced by Fossick Bureau. The trade at large was inclined for a figure between 14,100,000 bales to 14,200,000 bales. Thus it is no wonder that those who were inclined for a larger figure were forced to cover their floating short interest. Broadly speaking, to-day's figures in no way materially change the general position of supply and Southern hedge selling may meet advancing markets.

The New York futures market opened to-day at a rise of 7 points and values at 10-15 a.m. were quoted 13 points above previous closing. At 10-20 a.m. prices receded and were 6 points higher and at 10-25 all the improvement was wiped out. The market closed at 10-55 a.m. to receive the Bureau Report at a decline of 6 points. The New York futures market when re-opened after the Bureau report prices were taped 35 points higher and during the following ten minutes were quoted 50 points higher. There was no end to buying enthusiasm and prices registered a rise of 72 points.

As a result of these cables, the local market responded and following changes were recorded:—

Broach A.|M.—347|8, 348|8, 347, closed after the Bureau Report 358, 362|8, 357|8, 353|8, 358, 356, 357 at 11 a.m.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

B. C. RATE
T T-1/6 D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov
Bank Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Mid Oct.
NEW YORK —
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125-1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1|2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138-1|2.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 177-1|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|2.
JAVA —
Banks Selling D D 90-7|8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4.84.7|8 6th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 11|16 8th inst.
London|Japan 1|10 5|8 6th inst.
London|Paris 124.10 6th inst.
London|Belgium 34.890 6th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.19 6th inst.
London|Italy 92.50 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quieter.
Gold 6th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 5th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 6th inst. 26-3|4; 5th inst. 26-3|4.
Silver London Forward 6th inst. 26-13|16; 5th inst. 26-13|16.
Silver New York Ready 6th inst. 58-3|8; 5th inst. 58-3|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6th inst. 4-9|32 p.c.; 5th inst. 4-9|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6th inst. 4-15|32 p.c.; 5th inst. 4-15|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3|4 per cent.
3 mos. 3 per cent. 6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent
12 mos 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Pape Rs. 73-4-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1981-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85|2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955|60 Rs. 94|3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 16th October Sett.:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-3-0.
1945-55 Rs. 106|0|0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	6-10-28	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	15	745	500
Central India	....	1,400	5,944
Barsi and Nagar	6	513	928
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	557	342
Berar	....	4,253	2,888
Central Provinces	....	5,087	2,309
Total Oomras	21	12,555	12,911
Dholera	....	900	10,401
N.-W. Provinces	150	2,738	2,757
Rajputana	....	422	4,815
Sind-Punjab	....	100	2,620
Broach	408	2,197	2,253
Coompta and Dharwar	....	1,449	2,190
Westerns-Northerns	....	1,435	2,247
Coconnada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	109	5,838
Persian	....	30	1,357
American	....	514	17,339
Egyptian and African	286	4,225	3,382
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	....
Total	865	26,305	68,119

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	6-10-28	1st Sept. to 4th Oct.- This year	Last year.
Europe	598	63,802	40,064
Japan & China	686	1,19,876	52,810
Coast Ports	....	1,423	1,511
Up-country by Rail	....	13,236	4,682
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	38,383	5,419
Total	1,284	236,810	1,04,486

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	295	.....
Bengal Fine	290	.....
Bengal F.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia, F.G.	240	230
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	275/85
Purna F.G. G.S.	285	275
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	275/80
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	340	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	.....
Cambodia	405	.....
Miraj/Sangli	330	.....
Compta Good	345	.....
Dholera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3 Months 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1|2 per cent.
One month 2- per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

BULLION MARKET.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

London Ready	26 12 0
London Forward	26 13 0
American Cent	58 6 0
China Opening	2 7 12
China Closing	2 7 12
Ready	60 12 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now.
Bhadon	60|6	60|12	60|6	60|12
Asoje	60|8	60|14	60|8	60|14
Tejimundi	-|15|.			
Kartik z,	60|10	61	60|16	61
Tejimundi	1|7.			

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Ready	21 6 9
Asoje	21 6 0
Kartik	21 6 3
National City	21 9 0
N. Manordass	21 8 0
N. Motilal	21 6 0

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Bengal D.|J.	281
Broach A.|M.	347
Oomra D.|J.	317

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

200	Toyomankwa	Amalner 252
100	Ital India & Co.	Bijenagar 266-1|2
200	Japan T. & Co.	Shenabad 297
100	Do.	Burhanpur 293
100	Bombay & Co.	Ameli 230
10	H. Nagshi	Jalna 225
100	Toyamanwka	Khandwa 280
100	Do.	Hingoli 260
100	Forbes & Co.	Veraval 245
100	Patel & Co.	Gulshpura 262-1|2
200	Japan T. & Co.	Akola 298|300
100	Do.	Deulgaon 298
100	Do.	Purna 265
200	K. Vishram & Co.	Hathras 241|245
100	Toyomankwa	Khandwa 280
100	Do.	Hingoli 260

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Oct. 25,247
Same time last season 64,719

Exports from 1st Sept. to 4th Oct.—

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	1,410	4,701
Continent	62,252	35,383
China	21,400	3,000
Japan	98,476	49,810
Coast Ports	1,423	1,511
U.S.A.	230	....
Total	1,85,191	94,385

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 4th Oct. 1928 13,236
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 4th Oct. 1928 1,128
Same period last year 96,284
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th Oct. 1928 7,93,483
Same time last year 3,09,688

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Ready prices have improved by about 3 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has ruled steady to-day and Oct.-Dec. Shipment prices record a rise of about one anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|12-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Pasha Rs. 8|11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd).

Bombay, Oct. 8.

EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil—Ready Rs. 655| per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil—Ready Rs. 560| per ton.

Cocoanut Cake—Ready Rs. 153| per ton.

Mowra Cake—Ready Rs. 60| per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 4|6; highest Rs. 4|12; lowest Rs. 4|5 closing Rs. 4|9|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|7|1-1|2; highest Rs. 4|7|6; closing Rs. 4|7|4-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery. Opening Rs. 5|4|8; lowest Rs. 5|4|6; closing Rs. 5|4|0.

"Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No. 2
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvest work in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes. Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

"KATCHA KHANDI" CASE APPEAL

"Delivery" The Test of Genuine Business

Further hearing was resumed, before Justices Mirza and Baker at the High Court, of the appeal filed by the Bombay Government against the acquittal of Thavarmall, a member of the newly-formed Mahajan Association, on the charge of gambling.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Messrs. H. C. Koyaji, G. N. Thakore, Sorab Kapadia, M. N. Chhatrapati and V. N. Chhatrapati represented the defence.

The Government Pleader, referring to the objects of the Mahajan, contended that they were a camouflage, on the real purpose underlying them was wagering. He referred to correspondence between Sir Purshottamdas and the Bombay Government pointing out to Government the necessity of taking action as otherwise the Association would legalise everything that they were trying to do. He had also asked for the cancellation of the registration of the Association which was really formed for the purpose of gambling. The next step was by the East India Cotton Association with regard to forcing the Association to take out a trading certificate under Section 103 of the Indian Companies' Act and asking Government to instruct the Registrar to withhold it when applied for.

PROOF OF LAWFUL PURPOSE.

Mr. Justice Mirza said that the certificate of incorporation in itself is a 'prima facie' proof that the Association was formed for a lawful purpose.

Mr. Shingne replied that according to his instructions their intentions were not as shown in their Articles of Association.

J. Mirza: Supposing this Association is formed, how would that affect the E. I. Cotton Association?

Government Pleader: That would seduce away some of the members of the E. I. Cotton Association.

J. Mirza: Then it means that from one gambling place they would go to another gambling place.

The Government Pleader at length cited several resolutions of the Mahajan Association and contended that till a particular stage was reached, there was no intention of delivery being taken or given. In support of that, he cited the resolution passed in October, 1925, for hiring a godown, which was not actually hired till the end of January, till a few days after the raid.

He further contended that the resolution for godown and for employing Mukadam in October and November if no delivery was to be taken before the middle of April was in itself a camouflage.

LEGALITY OF WARRANT.

On the point of warrant which the Magistrate had held illegal, he cited certain authorities to show that the place was sufficiently distinguishable and the warrant was legal.

On the point of transactions, counsel submitted that the defence had not shown their continuity, but some of the witnesses had deposed that the transactions were squared up every week-end, and fresh transactions entered into next week. If so, there was no question, but that the intention was to give and take differences, and therefore they amounted to wagering.

On the point of American futures counsel tried to explain what Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Secretary of the East India Association, had failed to explain before the lower Court. On the point of law, counsel said, the Magistrate had misread and missupplied the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the case of Sassoon vs. Tokersey in the Bombay High Court.

He then spoke on the point of arrest, also Section 96 of the Cr. Pr. Code, and the admissibility of the evidence of Dadiba Mehta who had described himself as an expert and admittedly failed to explain the entries or the nature of the business itself.

The Government Pleader also cited judgment of Justices Candy and Fulton (6, Bom. L. Report, 249) on the point of wagering.

ARGUMENTS FOR DEFENCE.

In opening the case for the defence, Mr. Koyaji said that the Government Pleader had facilitated much of his work by referring to the constitution of the Mahajan Association. He agreed with the Government Pleader that it was a pity that the case against the Mahajan had not been proceeded with in the first instance, notwithstanding the efforts of both the Mahajan and the accused in this case. Had that case been taken up first, much of the public time and unnecessary trouble would have been saved.

Mr. Koyaji proceeded to say that on the admission of the prosecution, "Katcha Khandi" had gone on for years before the Mahajan Association was started, as admitted by the East India Association Secretary, or the Broker Association Secretary, Mr. Gupta. It was conspicuous in Rule 69 of 1919, Rule 56 of the Cotton Contract Control Act and in Rule 48 of the East India Cotton Rules under Bombay Act XIV of 1922 (Cotton Contract Act) which was really an Act favouring the capitalists and detrimental to the interests of the agriculturists and the small-holders. There was not a field in India which could produce more than 5 to 10 bales, and if these people could not come to a bigger market, they would be forced to sell their lot to the capitalists' agents, as the unit in the East India Association was of 100 bales or a multiple thereof. Therefore, the real profit which ought to go to the agriculturists would go to either the middlemen or the big capitalists. This would naturally create rivalry and competition. The East India thought the competition would be unbearable and therefore wanted to nib the Mahajan Association in the bud, and hence we see that immediately on the framing of the Memorandum they petitioned Government to stop it. When the Registrar could not oblige the East India Association in doing an illegal act, they again approached the Government to compel the Mahajan Association to take out a trading certificate on one hand and they asked that the Registrar be instructed to refuse the certificate, and to start a prosecution under the Companies' Act. Here also they failed. They then asked that the Government should take action through the C. I. D. and Police.

NO QUARREL WITH POLICE.

Mr. Koyaji said he had no quarrel with the police and had nothing to say at this stage with regard to them, but it was Sir Purshottamdas and his Association who wanted to create an impressive demonstration by the arrest of 354 persons and keeping them in custody and go on hammering that it was gambling. But they conveniently forgot that in whatever form the "Katcha Khandi" had existed at least 10 years ago, there the transactions had been described as speculative; but nobody had even dreamt to allege that they were either gambling or wagering. He submitted that all speculative transactions are neither gambling nor wagering and that all big and costly projects, such as railways, canals, etc., required speculators for their fruition. This point, he submitted, was illustrated in the famous judgment of Thaker vs. Hardy (4 Queen's Bench Div., p. 685). He also referred to the case reported in 45, Indian Appeals, p. 29.

The case is proceeding.

RASH DRIVING NOT PROVED

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE FINE ON APPEAL

The Hon. Justices Mirza and Baker at the High Court set aside the fine of Rs. 30 awarded to F. W. E. Fowle, Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for rash driving.

On 24th April last in the evening, Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Rangnekar, then Chief Presidency Magistrate, was coming out of the Esplanade Police Court in his car. As Mr. Dastur's car took a turn to the right to go towards Dhobi Talao, the accused drove up his car from the left and so close to the first car that Mr. Rangnekar, fearing a collision, shouted out: "What are you doing?" The accused then drove away and was soon out of sight.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Their Lordships observed that while the original charge was driving on the wrong side, he was under the misapprehension that it was for rash driving and this might have prejudiced his case. If any offence was committed by the accused, it was driving on wrong side, which he could not have avoided in the state of the traffic.

Their Lordships further observed that while Mr. Rangnekar had given evidence that the sepoy had held up the traffic, it was obvious from the evidence of the tram-driver that the traffic was not held up.

Their Lordships acquitted the accused and allowed the appeal.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

WARRANT OF ARREST AGAINST PUBLISHER OF GUJRATI WEEKLY

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appearing for the Imperial Film Company applied for a warrant of arrest against Sundarji Pandya, printer and publisher of "Cinema ane Rangbhumi", a Gujarati weekly, for contempt of Court.

The defendant was alleged to have published articles making defamatory statements regarding the financial condition of the plaintiffs and imputing to the proprietor of the Film Company immoral conduct with actresses.

In a suit claiming Rs. 50,000 damages which is still pending, Mr. Justice Davar some time ago had granted an injunction against this. In spite of this, the defendant had continued to publish similar articles, thereby committing contempt of Court.

His Lordship ordered a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant.

BHULESHWAR TANK.

PLEA FOR STAVING FILLING UP.

(From a Correspondent.)

This old Tank situated at Bhuleshwar in the midst of the Hindu Locality and frequented by Hindus has been of perennial interest to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. As stated by a Parsi writer in his book known as the Grandeur of Bombay (Mumbaino Bahar) published by him in the year 1874; the Bhuleshwar Tank was built by 3 philanthropic Hindu citizens of Bombay in or about the Samvat year 1888 (i. e. 1832 A. D.)

Ever since then it has attracted the notice of the Municipal Commissioner for the time being. The managers whoever may have been for the time being had not been vigilant enough to move with the times and that is the reason why the Municipal Commissioner for the time being has directed his attention towards the same So far as our information goes it was first in the year 1868 that the then Municipal Commissioner made a requisition that the water should be pumped out from the said tank. And as a matter of fact it was so pumped out by the Municipal Commissioner.

Again in the year 1908 the attention of the Municipal Executive was directed to this tank and in the year 1910 those who were in charge of the tank were called upon to put the tank in order. Somehow or other the Municipal authorities were not satisfied with what was done and they, therefore, proposed that a notice to fill in the tank be issued under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, as certain improvements suggested by the Municipal Authorities were not carried out immediately to their satisfaction. At this juncture members of the Saraswat community came forward and made a claim to the said Tank. The Municipal Solicitors thereupon adviser the Municipal Commissioner that it would not be right for him to discriminate between the various claimants. Thereafter on the 14th of February 1918 the Corporation directed the Municipal Commissioner to issue a notice under Section 381 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The requisitions of the said notice were not complied with and the Hindu public who were anxious to preserve their rights to the said Tank came forward in June 1918 and requested the Municipal Corporation not to fill in the tank but to settle certain points for its improvement at the expense of the Hindu Public. This proposal was agreed to by the Corporation in September 1919 and the Municipal Commissioner with the help of the fund raised by the Hindu public carried out those improvements. One does not understand why the then Municipal Commissioner was not careful to carry out all the necessary improvements in the tank when the whole work was done by him; so as not to allow any chances of any complaint in future.

Some or other the Municipal Commissioner was again dis-satisfied in the year 1924 with the condition of the tank and consulted some of the members of the Committee of the Hindu public formed in the year 1918 and some of the other claimants. He, however, did not come to any final decision with these people as to the lines on which certain improvements should be made. In the course of these meetings he found that the Saraswat Community was ready and willing to fill up the tank.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION.

Thereupon in February 1926 the Municipal Commissioner suggested that the Tank shall be filled up by the Municipality and a portion of the reclaimed area should be thrown into the road-way without compensation and that on the rest of the land a garden be made and maintained by the Municipality for the use of the Hindus only. This proposal the Saraswats did not accept and thereupon it was resolved at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner that the said proposals of filling in the tank by the Municipality and throwing a portion of the area into the road-way and making a garden from the rest of the reclaimed ground be adopted. The Municipal Commissioner, however, did not carry out this resolution of the Corporation and brought the matter before the Corporation in February 1928 after consulting the Municipal Solicitors. In order not to involve himself or the Corporation in any legal difficulties he obtained a mandate from the Corporation that a fresh notice under Section 381 to fill in the tank be issued. And according to the Municipal Solicitors' advice a notice was addressed impersonally to "the Owner or Owners of the Bhuleshwar Tank" and affixed on the Tank itself as provided under Section 485 of the Municipal Act. The contending claimants were informed of this notice by a copy being sent to them by post.

The idea of the Municipal Commissioner in obtaining the said mandate was that after the tank is filled in the Corporation should acquire the whole area under the Land Acquisition Act and compensation be paid to any party who is in a position to establish his right to such compensation and the other measures approved by the Corporation can then be carried out. It must, however, be said to the credit of the Municipal Commissioner that in his last letter to the Corporation he has drawn the attention of the Corporation to the fact that by their resolution of the 29th of September 1919 the Corporation agreed that no part of the tank should be acquired under the provisions of the Act relating to the sat bark and he, therefore, desires to stick to the agreement and issues the said notice.

Immediately after the said notice under Section 381 is issued, one of the claimants that is the Trustees of the Saraswat community began to demolish this tank and the Hindu public who are the beneficiaries of the said tank and who proved their bonafides in the matter in the year 1918 by subscribing and paying a large amount to the Municipal Commissioner for the purpose of carrying out the improvements in the Tank, approached the Corporation by their petition and have also filed a suit against the said trustees of the Saraswat community in order to have the decision of a competent court as to the ownership or the right to manage the said tank.

THE SAFEST COURSE.

The doubt as to the ownership of the tank under which the Municipal Commissioner is obliged to work at present will be removed by the decision in the said High Court Suit and both the Commissioner as well as the Municipal Corporation would on the decision of this Suit be in a clear position as regards the persons with whom they have got to deal in reference to the Bhuleshwar Tank. The Municipal Corporation composed, as it is, of the members of all communities living so harmoniously in Bombay has always respected the religious feelings and sentiments of the members of different communities. In this very case in the year 1918 when the public came forward with funds for the improvement of the tank, both the Corporation and the Commissioner acceded to the wishes of the public and it was decided that on certain improvements being carried out there was no necessity to fill in the Tank. From the petition sent by the public it appears that the Hindu public is keen to settle with the Corporation such steps as may be necessary to preserve the tank in a sanitary condition. It is, however impossible for the Corporation at the present moment, when the suit is pending in the High Court to deal with one or the other of the contending parties. The obvious and the proper course, therefore, for the Corporation is to stay its hands till the decision of this suit and then once for all deal with the person or persons who have established their title in the High Court of Bombay. This is the safest course which a public democratic body like the Corporation can and ought to take.

THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL BOARD.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar writes:—

We have already announced in the papers that those who have to make any suggestions regarding changes to be made in the constitution of the Dal, should send the same to us before November 1st, 1928. I trust that these suggestions will reach us in time.

At the ensuing meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, the Executive of the Karnatak Branch of the Dal—Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board—will be appointed. This executive consists of eight members. Out of these five are to be appointed by the All India Board of the Dal while the remaining three are to be appointed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

If the work of the Dal is to be carried on in an efficient manner, according to the current constitution of the Dal, every member of the executive shall have to be earnest and keenly active in the interests of the Dal. From my experience till now, I have found that except a few, the members of the executive do not realise their responsibility and do not work for the Dal as they should. The Dal consequently makes no progress and its 'morale' is likely to deteriorate.

With a view to give to every district in the Province an opportunity this year also to have their own representative on this executive and thus help the Dal in carrying on its work efficiently in their areas through their representative, I appeal to all Congress organisations, workers and public bodies to suggest the name of a representative for their district who would carry on the work of the Dal during the ensuing year in a disciplined and systematic manner, so that the same may be placed before the All India Board for appointment and the required number be taken on the Provincial Board.

But it is proposed to bring an amendment in the constitution at the ensuing conference of the Dal empowering the executive bodies to delete the names of such of their members as do not show a satisfactory amount of work in a specified period or do not attend a specified number of meetings of their respective bodies. The members of all the executive bodies of the Dal shall have besides to become members or associates of the Dal also.

I also further appeal to individual workers in the districts who are desirous of coming on the provincial board for the next year to send me their names before November 1st so that these also may be placed before the All India Board.

We have published the above with a view to give wide publicity to the Dal's provincial elections. All those who are interested in the Dal are requested to send us the names they want to suggest as soon as possible.

GODHRA AND AFTER

MR. DAWOODBHAI'S STATEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to request the courtesy of your popular columns for publication of the accompanying report of the present situation at Godhra as I saw it myself.—Yours, etc.,

DAWOODBHAI SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE.

At the request of my constituency and some friends, I visited Godhra on the 5th instant in company with Khan Saheb Dr. Mansuri. I found there everything quiet and peaceful and the popular as well as the official reports convinced me that after the said occurrence of the 18th ultimo there was complete peace and not a single incident of assault had been thereafter reported to the police. Though everything appeared quiet, it was a matter of regret that Hindu shopkeepers were observing "hartal" and tried to explain this a way by saying that they feared Mussalman assaults any time. I could make myself believe this, for with my own eyes I saw both Hindu and Mussalman children going to school and I was told that even Hindu ladies used safely to go out to the river and wells for washing clothes and fetching water. I do not see why these shopkeepers should apprehand Mussalman assaults and should have been so ill-advised as to observe "hartal" when their ladies and children could safely move about in the town. I am of opinion that if people took to their daily work, they would show signs of normal times; but if they keep themselves out of their work and indulge in idle talks they would for nothing create ill-feelings against each other. I fail to see why the leaders should pressingly advise the people for "hartal" instead of wisely advising them to occupy themselves with their own work.

The one thing that seems to have offended Mussalmans very much is the false and mischievous report that the Mussalmans had stored firearms, soda water bottles, brickbats, etc. in the mosques which caused the holy mosques to be searched officially, and nothing was found. Such unnecessary hearch of mosques is sure to harm the religious susceptibility of any person and the officers must now very strictly deal with persons such false and mischievous reports.

Mr. Smart, the Commissioner, N. D., was in Godhra on the 5th inhtant. He called a meeting of the leading citizens of both the communities to investigate into the riot and among other things asked the Maharajan for an explanation of the "hartal". No satisfactory explanation could be given but someone said they were afraid of Mussalmans. When the was told that Hindu children went to schools and Hindu ladies could safely go out to the river to wash clothes, etc. he replied "Yes. But they have not gone out only to-day", which clearly showed that the ladies had been deliberately asked not to go out that day, perhaps with the object of impressing on the Commissioner the hardships of the Hindus. At the meeting Khan Saheb Mansuri proposed for a settlement and declared that the Mussalmans were willing to come to terms. But Mr. Waman Mukadam wanted time and promised to give his reply next day after consulting his people. In times like these, the leaders should wisely advise people to come to a settlement so that normal conditions can soon be established and the tension between the two sister communities cannot increase.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for holding the fourteenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona on the 11th, 12th and 13th instants. Sir Philip Hartog and the members of the Auxiliary Education Committee have accepted invitations to attend the session; Nawab Zulfakar Ali Khan, Dr. A. Subarwardy and other members of the Committee of the Central Legislature are expected to take part in the Conference. The President-elect of the Conference is Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, M. L. A. of Meerut. The Conference will be held at the Haroon Hall. The President-elect will be taken in procession from the Railway station to his residence escorted by Muslim volunteers and boy scouts to the accompaniment of the band.

OTHER CONFERENCES.

A series of lectures on Muslim education and allied subjects will be delivered by eminent public men including Mr. G. K. Devadhar. The Bombay Presidency Muslim Teachers' Conference and the Bombay Muslim Ladies' Conference will also be held at the same time the latter Conference will be presided over by Begum Mohamed Ismail Khan Sahiba, and inaugurated by Mrs. Tudor Owen the wife of the Collector of Poona.

On behalf of the Muslims of the Presidency the Conference has arranged a garden party to His Excellency and Lady Wilson at Turf Club House on the 11th instant, at 5 p.m.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

It will be of interest to the public to know that Mr. Daud Khan saleboy Tyebjee, M. L. C., has donated Rs. 1 lakh for the aims and objects of the Conference. This gentleman will be publicly thanked at the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTION

RATIFICATION BY CUBA

(From I. L. O.)

The number of ratifications of international labour conventions is rapidly increasing. Last spring Luxemburg ratified simultaneously twenty-five conventions. Now Cuba, which had already ratified several conventions before the last International Labour Conference has informed the Secretariat of the League of Nations of eleven further ratifications. These, in the order of the sessions of the Conference, concern the following conventions: the employment of women before and after childbirth; the night work of women; the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; the night work of young persons employed in industry (adopted at Washington in 1919); the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; facilities for finding employment for seamen (Genoa, 1920); compensation for accidents; compensation for occupational diseases; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards accident compensation; night work in bakeries (Geneva, 1925.)

In consequence, the number of ratifications has attained the figure of 325 for the 25 Conventions adopted during the Sessions of the International Labour Conference from 1919 to 1927.

S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND.

The following is the list of Passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" which left Bombay 6th inst. for Marseilles and London:—

Barber, Mr. L. Barstow, Capt. H. L. Mrs Child & Infant. Barwick, Mr. J. Begum, The Regent Begum Saheba Fatima Siddika Begum, Mumtaz Jahan. Begum, Ashmat Jahan. Bhargava, Mr. P. L. Bhargava, Master. Bragger, Mr. E. V. Bridgeman, Mr. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Brown, Miss. Butler, Mr. H. E. & Child. Campion, Miss F. M. Carroll, Mr. E. Carruthers, Mrs. & Child. Carter, Capt. W. H. Chipchase, Mr. A. Collett, Mr. R. A. Collins, Mrs. F. M. Infant & Nurse. Colebourn, Capt. E. Conkright, Miss M. Creighton, Miss. Davies Mr. Davies, Mrs. O. Desai, Mr. C. C. Dewdney, Mr. H. L. Donaldson, Mrs. R. D'Souza, Mr. A. D. Dutta, Mr. S. K. Erulkar, Mr. D. S. Mrs. & three Children Engineer, Mr. J. S. Fernandes, Mr. V. G. Figari, Mr. Francis, Miss J. E. Garratt, Miss G. Govindakrishnayya, Mr. Haig, Miss I. M. Hare-Duke, Mr. Haynes, Capt. B. B. Mrs. & two Infants. Heron, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. T. Jones, Capt. L. T. Jones, Mr. H. R. Kadirjee, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. S. Khan, Mr. M. A. Khan, Mr. K. S. G. M. Khan, Mr. K. S. A. H. Kirkwood, Mr. J. & Infant. Le Notre, Madam, Lea, Rev. J. J. Leath, Mr. J. B. Lobo, Mr. P. A. R. Low, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Mr. J. C. Mackenzie Major J. M. Maclean, Mr. S. W. Mahabakhan Mr. Faiz M. Khan K. Shri Mahomed Mr. K. S.S. Mangral Shaikh Abdul Khalik of McDonald, Capt. D. P. Mills, Mr. F. J. Milne, Mr. R. Moitra, Mr. Momin, Mr. W. M. Morrison, Mrs. D. Morrison, Miss Owen, Mr. S. T. Mrs. & Child. Owen, Miss. Perry, Miss D. Prentice, Mr. M. R. P. Pimsen, Mast. F. S. M. Mrs. Child Infant & Nurse. Pugh, Mr. A. & Mrs. Ramiah, Mr. Rao Divan, Bahadur R. Robinson, Mr. A. T. Salauddin Mr. K. Sartopius, Maj. G. Scaly, Mrs. T. two daughters & Child. Scaly, Maj. P. T. Senneira, Mr. T. Sidiqi, Mr. K. S. O. Simons, Mrs. P. Simpson, Mr. Singleton Mr. R. Stansfield, Capt. C. A. Smith, Miss W. D. Stuebnis, Mr. Subhani, Mr. Swaine R. N. L. R. G. Symington, Mrs. Thacker, Mr. H. B. Todd, Mr. K. R. C. Thornes Mr. Wardle, Mr. R. H. Williams, Capt. C. C. Wilson, Mr. D. Wright, Mrs. V. C. & Infnt. Willis, Sister. Young, Miss H.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously sure to remove Impotency

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2

(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3, (C) Balraigimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Daweswally, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency."

SUPPORT TO NEHRU SCHEME.

Bombay Leaders Form Propaganda Committee.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THURSDAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

A meeting was held in Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's chambers on Saturday evening of those who support the Nehru Report. The following were present:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Lalji Naranji, K. M. Munshi, Hussanbhai Lalji, M. C. Chagla, Ratansi Morarji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanji Dwarakadas and others.

Those present resolved to constitute themselves into a committee in order to carry on propaganda in support of the Nehru Report. Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Kanji Dwarkadas and A. G. Mulgavker were appointed secretaries. A substantial amount was collected on the spot to be forwarded to the Nehru Committee for propaganda and further sums have been promised.

A public meeting is being called on Thursday at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall at which Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside and a resolution supporting the Nehru Report will be passed.—A. P.

FAIRYLAND IN CHINA BAUG

"FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL" PUPILS STAGE "AUTUMNAL FESTIVAL"

The "Fellowship School" gave us all who had the fortune to be with them on Sunday night a peep into a fairyland of joy when they interpreted to a select and appreciative audience the "Autumn Festival" by Tagore. Disdaining the crude and vulgar appurtenances of the popular stage, they borrowed of Nature her vision and beauty, and in the garden out in the open air, to a setting distinguished by its chaste simplicity and refined elegance they conjured up in living portraiture the vision of the poet's dream.

Dressed in their homely clothes, oblivious of the many critical eyes that measured them, the children gathered round a 'parijatak' tree and in songs and in smiles sweetly lisped to us the delights of the autumnal day. To us sophisticated to the roar and rush of the city, the beauty of that rustic setting and simplicity of their refined acting had all the glory of a revelation.

And when interval came there was nothing but a chorus of congratulations. The scene outside in the spacious grounds of China Baug, where the little ones catered to their guests was in tune with the whole spirit of the evening's imagery. Tiny hands laboured to give ices and lemonades to the guests. Everywhere there was a spontaneity of joy. There was nothing strained, but every detail of attendance and serving bespoke of a freedom and joy that seemed to have a being in the very atmosphere of the school.

The programme began with a recital by the School Orchestra which included artists of six years and provided some rare music. The songs were in Bengalee and no little credit is due for the success of the performance to Pundit Bhima Rao Sastree, Principal of the School of Music, Santiniketan, and Mr. P. Dutt, the well-known Bengali artist, both of whom are now on the staff of the School. The guests went home carrying with them pleasant memories of the fairyland presented by the young pupils.

THE YOUTHS' UNION SOCIAL SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Young India has at last realized the gravity of the problem of organising the masses and is trying its utmost to educate and organise them. In 1925, a band of young workers-all students—joined hands together and formed an institution called "The Youths' Union". The members of this Union put their heart and soul in studying the problems of the day—problems—political economical and social. They commenced their work by going about the workers' quarters at Foras Road Improvement Chawls and Worli Development Department Chawls. They held meetings and enlightened the poor people on education, sanitation, economy, etc. Foras Road chawls have been made a centre of their activities.

They look into the workers' conditions of life and bring their grievances to the notice of the public and the authorities concerned. Feeling the urgency of education, a night school has been started where both adults and children are being taught the rudiments of education. They are also being instructed in English Sewing for girls, carpentry and fret work for boys and weaving for all have been introduced.

They are greatly handicapped in this social and humanitarian work of theirs by the scarcity of funds. In some cases it so happens that the Union itself has to provide the poor and needy boys and girls with decent clothes and necessary books. Therefore, it is thought apt publicly to appeal to the charitable persons to lend a helping hand in this work. Those who desire to work voluntarily and send donations may kindly address to:

P. S. Koppiker.
Hon. Secretary.
"The Youths' Union Social Service committee".
C/. 25 Pannalal Terraces,
Grant Road,
Bombay, 7.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

OCTOBER AGENDA

The agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for October contains the following notices of motion:—

Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar will move:—"That having regard to the fact that the present rolling stock of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company is quite inadequate to cope with the demands of the passengers especially during busy hours of the day and in view of the fact that the Company is making large profits, they be requested to increase their rolling stock as early as possible and until that is done to the satisfaction of the Corporation to allow 4 passengers to stand in small single tram cars and 8 passengers in large bogie and double-decked cars with a view to minimising the great hardship and inconvenience caused to the travelling public."

Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar will move:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that time has arrived when Section 11 (2) of the Municipal Act should be so amended as to prescribe a rental of Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 10 for a person to entitle himself to be enrolled in the Municipal election roll as a voter and the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake necessary legislation in the matter."

"LIDO LADY"

ENTHUSIASM AT THE EXCELSIOR

Everything contributed to a very successful and enjoyable show on Monday night when the New Banvard London Musical Comedy Company appeared in "Lido Lady", a play which has met with such phenomenal success at the Gaiety Theatre, London. There was a large and appreciative audience present, and as musical comedy is just what everybody wants, it was no wonder that the actors received all the encouragement necessary. And they deserved this, for there is no doubt that, popular as the piece may be, it was embellished to perfection by the efforts of a clever company, which contains artistes of the highest class.

Outstanding amongst the ladies were Miss Elsie Keene and Miss Cherry Wilmott. It would be superfluous to eulogise Miss Keene. She has come to Bombay with a reputation won in a country where the standard of entertainment required produces—perhaps—fastidious critics, and makes the honour worth winning. It is sufficient to say that Miss Keene amply justified expectations and performed the part of the heroine, Fay Blake, in a manner consistent with its importance. Combined with a winning personality, she possessed an attractive voice which was heard to best advantage in that beautiful duet, "Here in your arms", and this was deservedly the hit of the evening, both Miss Keene and Mr. Jack Desmond receiving hearty applause.

Just as important was the role of Peggy Bassett, which was well filled by Miss Cherry Wilmott. Despite an injured knee Miss Wilmott stuck manfully to her task, and portrayed a character which was of vital importance to the success of the evening. Her humour was irresistible, and her vivacity and sungfroid were typical of a comedienne of the highest class.

Amongst the men Mr. Jack Desmond was a great success as Harry Bassett. He had by far the most arduous part to play, and that on a night which would have tried the endurance of the fittest. His singing was good, while his wonderful control of comic contortions made him better appreciated in a lighter phase. Mr. Edgar Stanmore worked up really original expressions in keeping with the character of Bill Harker, Harry's American friend. Mr. Frank Atkinson is an old friend, and though his part of Spencer Weldon was rather overshadowed by the hero's, it was nevertheless well acted.

Last, but not least, the chorus deserve special mention. Mr. Banvard has collected a real live crowd of girls possessed of charm, ability, and—what is most essential—humour. Throughout the play they flitted in and out with their fun and gaiety and helped to make it what it really is. As for the plot itself, it is extremely simple and light whose success depends mainly upon the ability of the actors. It will be repeated again tonight, while on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the Company will stage "Oh Kay" which has been doing so well in London.

POPULARISING AMALGAMATED UNION

MR. JHABWALLA ADDRESSES RAILWAYMEN AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Amalgamated Union on extraordinary general meeting of the Railway workers was held in the compound of the Railway Workshops at Parel on Monday evening, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presiding.

Mr. Jhabwalla explained to the workers that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Amalgamated Union was registered and the Agent had recognised the Union. The Union, therefore, had formulated twelve demands of the workers such as cancellation of service bond, cancellation of medical examination, fixing of the minimum wages, viz., Rs. 30 per month, free quarters, etc., and forwarded the same to the Agent. He expected a reply in the course of the week and then a deputation of the workers elected from all centres of the G. I. P. Railway would wait upon him.

Mr. V. B. Purandhare then stated as to what he had done at Simla as the representative of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in forcing the workers' demands on the Railway Board, while Mr. B. F. Bradley urged the men to join the Union in larger number to force from the Agent cent per cent demands.

The meeting then passed resolutions protesting against the action of the Resident Engineer, Electrical Branch, in retrenching 60 men from the Matunga Workshop and requesting the Agent to give free passes to those workers who live in Kurla-Chembur line. The meeting also protested against the action of the Railway authorities in blocking of the promotion of several workers on Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 only and urged the Agent to restore the sodawater license of Mr. A. L. Dave which was cancelled by the Resident Engineer, Chola Power House, Kalyan, without any enquiry.

STUDENT BELABOURED BY PATHANS

On the morning of the 5th instant at about 9 o'clock, about a dozen Pathan hooligans who were all armed with lathis (batons), mercilessly hammered a resident of Kalyan Mansion, Dongri, who is a student of Commerce at Butlibai's Institute. The injuries inflicted were so serious that the man fell unconscious on the floor of his room. By the time he regained consciousness, all the hooligans had run away. The case was duly reported to the Dongri Police who took cognisance of the offence only after a great deal of discussion and argumentation, their plea being that such cases occurred in Bombay every day in large numbers and as such the incident in question was not very important. The injuries of the student were attended to in the J. J. Hospital and the man was detained there as an in-door patient.

MR. P. R. DALVI'S CANDIDATURE FROM "D" WARD

We understand that Mr. Pandharinath Ramrao Dalvie is standing as a candidate from "D" Ward at the next election of the Municipal Corporation. The rumour of his withdrawal is entirely false.

MUSLIM CONVENTION

SECRETARY'S COMMUNIQUE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Secretary, Constitution Committee of the All-Parties' Conference has sent the following statement to the Press.—

The All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow in reappointing the Constitution Committee with power to co-opt authorised it to take all necessary steps for holding a convention consisting of representatives of all political, commercial and labour organisations in the country who were present at the Conference and other organisations of not less than two years standing.

In the terms of above direction the Committee has resolved to prepare a complete list of the organisations to be invited to the Convention and to publish this list in the Press. Such organisations as were represented at the Lucknow Conference and desire to take part in the Convention are requested to write to the Secretary of the Constitution Committee before October 30 for the inclusion of their names in the list.

The Committee will, thereupon, consider the applications and determine which of the new organisations should be added to the list. The Committee will further fix the number of delegates each organisation will be entitled to send to the Convention.

All communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Constitution Committee, All-Parties' Conference, 52, Hewett Road, Allahabad.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to protest against the Simon Commission, the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna presiding, Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Mahatma's Birthday Jayanti celebrations by ladies, Madhav Bag, 3-30 p.m.

JOINT BOARD CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Joint Board Congress Nationalist Municipal Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of 4th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 6th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th inst.

MR. S. R. TENDOLKAR TO STAND FROM "D" WARD.

Mr. Sitamrao Raghunath Tendolkar, Bar-at-Law, is standing as an Independent candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay from the "D" Ward at the forthcoming General Election.

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Reading Room, Ripon Road, (1) to congratulate Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and (2) to consider supporting candidate in the municipal election.

HARIKIRTAN IN BARBHAI MOHOLLA

There will be a "Harikirtan" in the Shri Ram Mandir, Barbhai Moholla, Nagdevi Street, to-day (Tuesday) when Shastri Revashanker Nageshwar will conduct the discourse at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on 7th instant and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 10th instant at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when discussion on "Shradh" will be held and arrow shooting performances of Gurukul Brahmachari will be shown at 5 p.m.

TRAVELLING FREE LIBRARY.

The travelling free library of the Social Service League has been rearranged and boxes of Marathi and Gujarati books are available for circulation. Institutions such as Co-Operative Societies, Communal and Chawl Associations, etc., will be supplied with a library box each on condition of observing the rules and depositing Rs. 2 only per box. Communications should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Chinchpokali, Parel Road, Bombay No. 12.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

Following is the report for the 11th week ending 7th instant:—

The Committee continued to give relief at the 6 centres.

The total number of children fed at these Centres for the 11th week ending 7th instant is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala 6,933. Ghorupdeo (Connought Road) E. Ward 12,195. Chinchpokali Plague Camp 13,403. Parel Vaccination Depot 7,438. Worli, D.D. Chawl No. 43 14,724. Madanpura (near Khatav Makanji Mill) 12,407. Total for the 11th week 67,100.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund upto 7th instant was 6,88,790.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trust three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. C. K. Devadhar at Cavel, Girgaon, and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of September 1928 in all 2006 patients were treated at these Centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1137 women, 543 children and 326 infants. 18 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 64.7. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1928 is 98. 28 expectant mothers are under observation.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLER")

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1928.

"The need of the personal touch between the employer and the employed was stressed by Mr. N. Pearce, Agent of the E. I. Railway, in his Presidential address to the Indian Railway Conference at Simla on Saturday."
—Press Report.

Just that personal touch which, I presume, is expected to wean away the railway worker from "Unionism."

* * *

British M.P.'s go to Argentine.
Export of Meat.
—"Times of India" headlines.

I did not know that the Argentinians were cannibals and wonder of wonders so intelligently discriminating at that.

* * *

A French comedian once claimed that he could carry on a conversation in words which began with the same letter and he proceeded to prove the claim with the letter P.

He succeeded. Starting from Pon (Bon) he had not half p-p-p-ed through the conversation when his Ponjour (Bonjour) Created Convulsive Conviction and he "Paused" (i.e., stopped) Perfectly Pleased.

* * *

I was reminded of it by a really successful attempt made by a contemporary. It is so inspiring that I cannot help sharing it with you.

* * *

You perhaps know that a certain misfortune has put the "Maharashtrian Metropolis in Mourning Mood." Yes it is the coming visit of the Simon Commission.

* * *

But did you know, by the way, that in connection with the "M. M. in M. M.", "Poona Pooh-Pooha Police Proscription"? No? Yes, I knew that you could not because I myself did not.

* * *

You see it is not the black flags, but the projected procession (in) protest (that is) proscribed (by the) police, (and) pooh-poohed (by the) Poona public.

* * *

And lest you should have any doubts about the proscription you are further assured that it is a "belligerent ban."

* * *

I want to congratulate "I. N. Herald" on your behalf and on mine, but the appropriate words in which I ought to appreciate its efforts have hopelessly failed me—beyond of course "Alliteration ad absurdum."

* * *

But alliteration apart (ah another!) I regret to say that the Dalal Street information regarding police precautions (sorry I have done it again) is wrong.

* * *

The "Times of India's" Poona correspondent has now succeeded in getting the real thing "straight from the horse's mouth."

* * *

From the D. M. he learns, among other things, that there is no intention whatever to ban processions and that the D. S. P.'s announcement referred "only to the passage of people along streets." Not processions! Oh no!!

* * *

It will be recalled that the "Times of India" had started the canard of anarchist attempts on the Governor's special train when he was travelling on the North-East Section of the G. I. P. some months ago. The canard was fully exposed.

* * *

And now the "Evening News of India" seeks to make political capital out of the accident to the Allahabad Bombay Express.

* * *

"There is no direct or indirect evidence", it says, "to show the connection of the explosion with the Commission, but there are circumstances which go to support the popular belief that the explosion was due to the bursting of a bomb and no other cause." Whose is this belief? The "E. N.'s" or that of those who alone can say what causes the accident?

* * *

Dear Old Lady (to her nephew): "How do you like school, my little man?"

The Little Man: "I like it closed, auntie."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS OF GETTING INFORMATION

A BANDRA MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR CENSURED

Khan Bahadur Antia the Hon. Magistrate and Municipal Councillor of the Bandra Municipality, was the subject of severe censure at a meeting of the Bandra School Board held on Saturday, the 29th September. Khan Bahadur not being in agreemen with the resolution to boycott the Simon Commission adopted by the School Board wanted certain infomation regarding the questionnaire of the Education Committee, but in doing so he obtained the information behind the back of the Chairman and without his previous permission as required under the rules.

The School Board discussed the conduct of Khan Bahadur who was not a member of the School Board and was not entitled to such information from the official correspondence from which he made certain notes. The Board after mature consideration unanimously adopted a resolution which invited the attention of Khan Bahader not to repeat such methods of getting information in an unconstitutional manner.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	October 8.
Previous Closing Rate	18.65
To-day's Opening Rate	18.72
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.05
Difference	plus .40

Broach Expectation Rs. 353

LIVERPOOL.

	October 8.
Previous Closing Rate	9.74
To-day's Opening Rate	9.70
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.98
Difference	plus .24

Crop Report	139,993,000 bales
Ginning Report	4,961,000 bales
Weather Condition	54.4

"BHARATA OR THE IDEAL BROTHER"

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

One of the main guiding principles that should operate in amateur dramas should be the elimination of disharmony of colour. Judged by this, it has to be confessed, the members of the Saraswati Sangitha Sabha who put on Board "Bharata" or "the Ideal Brother" have not come out quite successful. But this may be attributed more to the lack of necessary resources and facilities, than to that artistic taste on the part of the Sabha and its conductor. But the urge for gaudy dress on their part should, in future, be moderated in the make-up of the various characters and scrupulous care aught to be taken to depict in them their real station and condition.

The performance on Sunday night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, was in fulfilment of an undertaking that the Sabha would give a charity performance in aid of the fund that the Bombay South Indians are collecting to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi for anti-untouchability work. There was a large audience, and the actors also kept up their reputation, except, of course, for the artistic incongruity mentioned above. The plot is a touching one and refers to that part of Ramayana where Bharata learns of the cruel game of his mother, Kaikeyi, in sending Rama to exile and winning the kingdom for Bharata. Bharata gets wild and goes in search of Rama whom he wants to get crowned. But finding him he returns disappointed. The plot is full of pathos and, it is to be said to the credit of the actors that they did their parts well. Particular mention may be made of Bharata, Rama, Lakshman, Vasishta and Guha. The minor characters also contributed to the general success of the performance. In conclusion a word should be said that the conductor would be able to produce a greater and better stage effect by a proper arrangement of the scenes to mitigate monotony.

FINNISH RUNNER SETS WORLD RECORDS.

NURMI'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Berlin.—At the athletic meeting the Finnish runner, Nurmi, ran 19 kilometres 210 metres in an hour, and covered 15 kilometres in 46 minutes 49-1/2 seconds and 10 miles, in 50 minutes fifteen seconds. All these are world records.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1928.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S APOLOGIA.

Sir Sankaran Nair, the Chairman of the Central Simon Committee, has appropriately chosen a correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper to publish through him a statement about his Committee's work. And the Chairman says to the correspondent: "If you care to telegraph what I say in that respect, I shall be very much obliged to you." The correspondent does care to telegraph the interview for it so admirably suits the ways of the Anglo-Indian Press. Sir Sankaran starts with the object of defending his "team" against public criticisms but conveniently forgets the most important criticism that the team represents only Government and their nominees and henchmen in the Council of State. He stoutly defends the "mixed" character of the committee just like an official, saying that it is no more mixed than are the people of India. Besides, he says, the principle of unity is best provided by the Commission, all the members of which "think as one man". He is right in a way, the one man is Lord Birkenhead. But that sort of unity is equally provided by Sir Sankaran's team, which is put into the field by one Government which thinks as one man. The team will express diverse views only on communal claims for reasons best known to that very Government. How far Sir Sankaran's mind is already officialised is but seen in his derisive reference to the Congress and the country's political ideals. Says this ex-President of the Congress:—"If by unity you mean the acceptance by all of us of some well-sounding formula that means nothing and can never be put into practice, then all I can say is that, if we were aiming at that, we should probably be in the Congress Camp." Sir Sankaran's views about the functions of his Committee are exactly what the officials would wish them to be. "Our various members," says he, "will stoutly champion different view-points" and will "thereby prevent the Commissioners taking too narrow an outlook". In other words the Committee members are to be little better than privileged witnesses each stoutly championing his own special view-point leaving it to the Commission as the judges to adjust the diverse view-points. Sir Sankaran has himself stultified his Committee and has only added to the humiliation involved in the appointment of a foreign Commission. Neither he nor his pinch-beck Committee is in the least entitled to the public confidence for which he pleads.

The Commission and all the Legislative Committees are parts of the same spurious scheme and deserve to be left severely alone by all self-respecting people. Let the police give them the escort which perhaps they need and let sycophants dance attendance upon them or even be so shameless as to fall prostrate at their feet, but the public should boycott the Committees as well as the Commission at every stage and in every form. Bombay has just begun its boycott propaganda but we have reason to believe that it will gain sufficient volume by Friday next, when the Commission will again land in India. The Bombay youths have already given a good account of themselves. Elders are at last astir and do not seem disposed to be content with issuing insipid manifestoes. The Commission will make its first long stay at Poona. The people of the City have already arranged a good stunning boycott programme including a hartal, display of black flags, black-flag processions and a number of mass meetings. Government's high-handed restrictions on processions, if persisted in, will, in the words of the Bombay resolution, meet with the contempt they deserve. We understand that Government contemplate a number of dodges calculated to break the boycott. It is said, for example, that to begin with Government will arrange social functions like the Commission's visit to the Shivaji statute, a few premeditated speeches on the loyalty of the Marathas and the Muslims in the War and arch references to conflicting communal claims which Government and its communal agents can best safeguard and which, it will be alleged, have not been so far adjusted by the communities themselves. Though tactics like these are not new, the people of Poona may well be on their guard. Nothing should be allowed to break the solidarity of the national boycott.

"MA-BAPISM" ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Those "superior purzons", the Tchinovniks in control of the Indian Railways sense a growing danger to their absolutism. On the one hand there is the Legislative Assembly and the Standing Committee of that body dealing with railway finance always critical of the expenditure and the methods popular with the Railway Board of distributing that expenditure, incurred in ever-growing sums for the railway administration of India; on the other hand there is the serious unrest amongst the notoriously ill-paid and over-worked lower subordinate staff on the railways which cannot be suppressed or ignored. So Mr. Pearce, the President of this year's Indian Railway Conference, was busy with the hat trick in his speech to that body. He took off his hat to the Indian workman "for his patience and forbearance and his loyalty." This loyalty, Mr. Pearce hastened to add, "was second to none" and was towards a sympathetic officer "for whom he will do almost anything and from whom he will accept decisions often adverse to his hopes and aspirations."

Now this is precisely what the growing movement for organisation of Labour on Indian railways hopes the Indian workman will not do. His docility and his desire to accept decisions "often adverse to his hopes and aspirations" have been taken advantage of fully and continuously by the railway authorities. Trade Unionism on the railways, working as a strong and well-disciplined motive force for action, will alone help the Indian railway worker. Mr. Pearce wishes to guard against this "danger" by impressing upon his colleagues that "it was most essential that they should not lose sight of the important fact that India was still a 'Ma-Bap' country." He warns them that "they must avoid the danger of substituting for the old, direct personal touch between the district officer and his staff a system whereby personal interests of the staff were handled by those who had no personal acquaintance with their needs." We welcome the plea for personal touch of which there cannot be too much but the hit against the railway Labour leaders who have against severe odds, tried to build up railwaymen's unions is as futile as it is uncharitable. Mr. Pearce and his confreres must reconcile themselves to the fact that Ma-Bapism in India which works in a step-motherly manner has to go and that railwaymen's unions have come to stay.

BOMBAY ALL-PARTIES' COMMITTEE

We are glad to learn that at an informal preliminary meeting some Bombay leaders including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji have formed themselves into a committee to carry on propaganda in support of the Nehru Report. We believe that the Committee is only a nucleus of a large and more representative organisation. Even the original committee could well have been much larger. We do not know if invitations to the preliminary meeting were issued to more Congressmen than Mr. Jayakar. If they were not, it was a regrettable error. Congressmen have taken the lead in in the All-Parties' Conference and it is necessary to include them in larger numbers among the organisers of provincial Committees to support the All-Parties' Conference. The provisional secretaries of the new propaganda committee will do well to publish promptly the terms of membership of the Committee. It is announced that a public meeting will be held on Thursday next to support the All-Parties' Constitution. We hope the resolution to be adopted will be on the lines of the Lucknow resolution, endorsed at Madras, so as to make it possible for the Independence Party to support the Constitution.

WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

In selecting Mr. Jayakar to be the Kamala Lecturer for the year the authorities of the Calcutta University have paid a well-deserved tribute to a politician of eminence who is also distinguished for his cultural attainments. There is no doubt that a balanced estimate of India's rich heritage of culture and an emphasis on the duty of Indians of the present generation to mould the destiny of their country by a judicious assimilation of Western influences of the right type with the legacy of culture left to them by their own forefathers will form the theme of Mr. Jayakar's addresses. The Calcutta University has been foremost in doing its duty as an institution for the advancement of culture. When will those in control of our University make it a more efficient instrument for the wide diffusion of culture than it is to-day? Utilising the services of itinerant professors from abroad and asking them to give a few scrappy lectures is by no means a happy method of achieving this purpose.

THE NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PARTY GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY

(By Raja Sabhabhushana K. Chandy, Member of the Mysore Committee on Constitutional Reforms, Retired First Member of Council and Vice-Chancellor.)

III.*

As regards representative Government in the Provinces, one hopes that with more power in the people, the ideas indicated above would come to be held more generally. Otherwise, the system will break down in a very short time. The happenings in some of the Provinces, the huge scale of expenses for elections and the corrupt practices that are reported to exist at elections and even in local self-government cannot make one very optimistic that India's best material would be available for working democracy. As, however, representative democracy has come to stay until a better thing is found, I have to make another suggestion which might make for its greater success.

NOT AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT.

Party Government is not an essential element of representative democracy and is quite unknown in ancient India. In the Kannada language 'party' has a sinister significance which seems to be symbolic of what might happen if India is given over to party Government. A curious feature of the Doughnomore report is that while the Commissioners appear to have begun with a system of no-party democracy, they end with a provision for dissolution of the Government by an adverse vote of the House. If the best men that can be got together by election are there for a fixed period; and if they are all there as parts of the executive either as Ministers or Committee members, what is the idea underlying the over-throwing Government except the idea of suicide? If any particular Minister ceases to command the confidence of his elected brethren that cannot mean loss of confidence in the Government as a whole, which is the entire elected body. The condemned Minister may become a Committee man or resign and some Committee man may take his place or a bye-election may take place. There is no purpose as far as one can see in the losing of confidence in the Government as a whole. So long as there is no recognized opposition in the House which could accept responsibility after a dissolution I propose that we accept the principle of the Donoughmore report, omitting this seeming inconsistency. That is as party Government is likely to work most unsatisfactorily in India on account of acute communal differences and on account of the absence of parties with definite principles and programme, and as party Government is not essential for representative democracy, let the idea of parties coming into power be given up altogether for the present. Let the elected members form themselves into a Panchayat for the governance of the Province for the fixed period. Let them elect their own Ministers subject to the Governor's veto, or let the initiative be with the Governor so that all important communities and the ablest among the elected men may have a chance and let them carry on with or without Committees for the fixed period. The Indian mind likes to respect authority and does not understand a man in authority being made a fool of as is happening now. To avoid the danger of corruption or gross mis-government by this Panchayat, there might perhaps be provision for re-call, i.e., a certain number of voters—it should be a large number—might be given the right of challenging the elected members—and if a certain percentage of votes which is more than a bare majority of the total electorate is cast against them, then there might be a dissolution.

IRREMOVABLE MINISTRY.

Such a system should work for a certain number of years. If within that period, India becomes largely non-communal, and real parties are formed,

(Continued on page 10.)

(*Previous articles appeared on 3rd and 5th instant respectively).

Notes of the Day.

Very Awkward.

Signor Mussolini is evidently not anxious to toe the line in the matter of the Anglo-French Pact. Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand must have expected him to do so because on the eve of the Kellogg Pact when the secret understanding between France and Britain was hatched the comments in the Tory Press about the future of world peace indicated that the three great Powers of Europe which had come to work in harmonious co-operation at Geneva could alone guarantee such peace by "practical measures". Britain, France and Italy were these Powers and for them the Kellogg Pact was to be only a "moral gesture". The doctrine of keeping the powder dry must appeal to Signor Mussolini but he has his own ideas about doing it and the Italian reply to the Anglo-French memorandum on naval limitation is that it is unacceptable to Italy. This is likely to cause a good deal of annoyance to the apostles of secret diplomacy in London and Paris.

International Contact.

In an article contributed to the "New Era" emphasizing the necessity of ending the isolation of India and of developing contacts with other countries, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru draws attention to a point which is often conveniently ignored by those, who in their mistaken notion that India has no need to possess an international outlook to cultivate international contacts, imagine that we can fight our own battle for freedom unaided. It is true that self-reliant effort alone wins a country freedom but it is of great advantage to a nation not to content itself with moving in the narrow orbit of thinking only about itself and not caring to know what others nations think about it, nor showing any anxiety to correct the misrepresentations propagated about it in other countries. India must strive to cultivate international contacts because not only has this a political value, but because its cultural value is also very great.

Students and Politics.

Indian students will do well to ponder deeply over Pandit Motilal Nehru's masterly address to the students of Allahabad. With regard to student's part in politics Panditji expressed the only sound view that it was not only a student's right but also his duty to take part in politics. "In a country like India", he said, "which is groaning under the yoke of foreign rule it is not a matter of choice but one of compelling necessity for every Indian who loves his country to concern himself with politics." It is true that a student has first to study politics, but that is true of every one else. Besides, politics is essentially a practical science and art and one can learn more from wise and disciplined action than from mere book-reading. It is therefore, that Panditji specially stressed the importance of actual service of the country in such forms as are within the capacities of students. Panditji's advice with regard to the need for united work in spite of party differences about ideals deserves to be taken to heart by all Indians. He said: "Work with all the other parties however much their standard may fall short of complete independence until that standard is reached and then go forward. .....If you only make up your mind to go with them so far as they are prepared to go, I am sure you will never come to the parting of ways."

The Bitter Pill.

The fact that Mr. Haji's bill for the reservation of coastal traffic to Swadeshi shipping concerns could get through its first reading in the Assembly while the measure most dear to the Government Benches, the Public Safety Bill, was rejected by the casting vote of the President has been too much for the "Times". This doyen of Tory journalism finds it hard to swallow the bitter pill and expatiates in a leading article on the want of reasonableness of Indian political leaders. It laments that the debate on Mr. Haji's bill "was made the occasion for particularly provocative oratory" while it has an ingenious excuse to find for the Government defeat on the Public Safety Bill. It remarks that the opposition to that measure was "simply an expression of a comprehensive annoyance with Government in general and with Sir John Simon in particular." And yet we are not aware that during the course of the debate on the measure any body suggested that as a matter of public safety Sir John Simon should be kept away from India.

A Thought For The Day.

It is bound always to be a difficult question which way real duty leads but no great country was ever made by those who feared sacrifice.

—LORD MINTO.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

AN APPEAL

(BY V. V. ATHALYE.)

India has been passing through a national crisis. Ever since India lost her political independence and became a conquered nation, it became the foremost duty of India's sons and daughters to retrieve national independence which is the birth-right and life-breath of every nation. And half a century, however, had to pass away, before this sense of national duty grew upon the huge nation that was benumbed under the deadening influence of political slavery. It was only in 1906 that the President of the Indian National Congress proclaimed to the world from his responsible and authoritative post that the goal of the Indian nation was Swaraj and nothing short of Swaraj.

TRAINING DISCIPLINED WORKERS.

The work of resolving upon a goal, however, is admittedly infinitely easier than the work of actually achievnig the goal. Towards this end of working out to the goal of Swaraj various bodies have been doing their best in their own way. These main bodies of political thinkers and leaders obviously stand in need of organized disciplined and trained workers actually to carry out all the little details of the programme chalked out by the elders.

Thus in December of 1923 the "Hindustani Seva Dal" organization came into existence—all credit to its able founder Dr. Hardikar of Karnatak—with the express object to (a) train and organize the people of India for national service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means; (b) enrol and bring under uniform discipline all existing volunteer organizations in the country and to establish new ones where necessary; (c) raise the standard of national efficiency by systematic physical culture. The Hindustani Seva Dal was welcomed and recognized by the Indian National Congress which allowed the Dal absolute internal freedom and reserved to itself central supervision and control only.

SEVA DAL'S WORK.

Accordingly the Seva Dal organization has been working for the last four or five years, under the auspices of the Congress, and has so far succeeded in establishing provincial boards in (1) Punjab, (2) U. P., (3) Bombay, (4) Karnatak, (5) Andhra and (6) Maharashtra.

The work done so far has been extremely little when compared with the work yet to be achieved. It will be seen that as many as fourteen out of twenty provinces have no Provincial Board much less a District or Taluka Board. It is the ambition of the organizers to have its branch in at least every Taluka of this big nation.

The propriety, utility, and necessity of this kind of one uniform national volunteer-organization is so patent that it hardly requires any long exposition. It is so highly essential in the interest of discipline, efficiency, self-sacrifice, spirit of service, of implicit obedience to orders from superiors, and above all loyalty to the nation as a whole to the proper exclusion of all other minor duties.

THE BAGALKOT ACADEMY.

The encouragement of physical culture is an important part of the Dal's activities. For this purpose an academy of physical culture has been started on the 1st of August last at Bagalkot in Karnatak. This academy is opened to people from all parts of India.

The Dal works in co-operation with Provincial Congress organizations. It is as well prepared to co-operate with Youth Leagues or similar other bodies so far as this is not inconsistent with its own principles.

The Maharashtra Provincial Conference at its Poona sessions in May last has unanimously passed a resolution to the following effect:—

"This Provincial Conference earnestly calls upon every District Congress Committee in Maharashtra to immediately organize a branch of the Hindusthani Seva Dal with an enrolment of at least one hundred volunteers in order to organize the people for carrying out the work of the National Congress."

I, as the Secretary of the Provincial Board of the Dal have urgently to invite attention of the workers especially Congress Committees in the various districts of Maharashtra, to the said resolution and have to request them to organize immediately a branch of the Dal in their respective districts in terms of the above resolution. The Satara district has already started a branch at Satara and has also made

(Continued on page 10.)

COMMISSIONER CLAYTON RECEIVES BOLT FROM BLUE

"He Shall Not Wait Upon Simon Seven at Mole"

CITY FATHERS' RESOLVE

Commissioner Thinks of Taking Counsel's Opinion

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution forbidding the Municipal Commissioner to receive the Simon Commission in name of the Corporation. The supporters of Dr. Choksey's reso lution emphasised that the Municipal Commissioner was the servant of the Cor poration and as such he should not be present at the Mole since the Corporation had resolved not to have anything to do with the Simon Seven.

The Municipal Commissioner with his characteristic bluff and bluster assured that he wished to co-operate with them but at the same time he described the oratory of the councillors well worth for a school debate in which he said he won't mind taking a part opposing the Simon Commission. He was careful to point out the provisions of the Municipal Act which vested him with certain authority. If the resolution was passed, he said, he would have to take counsel's opinion.

The resolution was carried by 44 votes against 14.

At the Municipal Corporation meeting held on Monday Dr. J. N. Choksy moved:—

"That in view of an announcement appearing in the "Times of India" of the 3rd October 1928, that the Municipal Commissiner for the City of Bombay will be one of those who will receive the Simon Commission at the Ballard Pier on their arrival in Bombay on the 12th October 1928. the Corporation hereby express their opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should not be present on the occasion.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information.

Dr. Choksy said the Corporation had twice resolved not to have anything to do with the Simon Commission. The Municipal Commissioner was a Government servant lent to the Corporation by the Government and as such he was the servant of the Corporation. It was a pity that Government had not consulted the Corporation before asking the Commissioner to wait upon the Simon Commission.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji seconded the proposition and said the Corporation did not want to interfere with the Government and wished that Government did not interfere with the Municipal affairs.

COMMISSIONER SHALL NOT WAIT UPON SIMON TEAM.

The Commissioner will not go as Mr. Clayton to wait upon the Simon Commission but as Municipal Commissioner which the Corporation objected. The Commissioner was the executive officer of the Corporation and must confine himself to his duties prescribed under the Municipal Act.

FLUNKEYS TO MR. CLAYTON'S RESCUE.

Dr. M. C. Javle said generally the President represented the Corporation and not the Commissioner. If the Commissioner went as Government officer he failed to see why they should not allow him.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the Government were trying to make a show when they knew full well that the whole public opinion was against Simon Commission.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji saw no harm if the Commissioner went to the Ballard Pier to receive the Simon Commission.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved an amendment that the Commissioner be sent to the Ballard Pier with the message that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay do not wish to have anything to do with the Simon Seven.

The President ruled the amendment out of order amidst laughter.

COMMISSIONER'S BLUSTER.

The Commissioner then said the matter was very insignificant one whether the Simon Commission came or not. He was pleased to co-operate with the Corporation. He then reminded the House that one of their Presidents had to resign because he did not obey the order of the Corporation to receive the Viceroy when he visited Bombay. The position in the question under discussion was quite different. The President is elected. The Commissioner is not elected by the Corporation. He then cited Section of the Municipal Act which gave certain powers to the Commissioner and said he was a constituted authority under the Municipal Act and whether he was inclined or not he had to discharge his duty. To receive Simon Commission was purely an act of courtesy and as executive head of the city he had to receive some gentlemen sometimes even against his personal inclination. If the resolution is passed, he said he would be bound to take counsel's opinion.

"A SERVANT OF CORPORATION."

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out that under the Municipal Act the Commissioner was the servant of the Corporation and when he received the invitation from Government he should have informed the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that though under the law the Municipal Commissioner was bound to respect the wishes of the Corporation, yet it was possible that Government invited him as an important official of the City and not as Municipal Commissioner. Besides, he said the Commissioner never represented the Corporation.

At this stage closure was applied and the resolution was passed by 44 votes against 14.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

SEQUEL TO POLICE RAID ON BOOKSHOP

In the Madras Council to-day Mr. Satyamurthy moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the action of the City Police in entering the premises of Bharati Bookshop, Triplicane, and seizing 2,000 copies of Barathi's National Songs.

The question of the matter being "subjudice" in view of the appeal before the High Court was raised.

The President ruled that the motion was in order and fixed to-morrow afternoon for discussion.—A.P.

AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

DRASTIC PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Canberra.—Airmarshal Sir John Salmond in his report to the Australian Government on the Australian air force states that the force has been established on a firm basis and has developed on sound lines; but owing to the obsolete type of the service, machines used and the entire absence of reserve equipment, the force is unfit to undertake war operations in co-operation with the army and navy. He recommends a programme of drastic improvement and development extending over nine years and costing £1,139,000 sterling.—Reuter.

FILM COMEDIAN DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 8.

New York.—The death has occurred of the film comedian Larry Semon.—Reuter's Special.

NEW BEDFORD MILLS REOPEN.

WORKERS AGREE TO REDUCTION OF WAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

New Bedford, (Massachusett).—Twenty-five local cotton mills which have been closed since April as a result of the strike affecting 27,000 workmen, are reopening. Strikers have agreed to five per cent reduction in wages.—Reuter's Special.

WE THROW DOWN GAGE FOR BATTLE

PREMIER BRUCE'S REPLY TO STRIKERS

OUT TO UPHOLD SUPREMACY OF LAW

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Melbourne.—"We throw down the gage for the battle," cried Premier Bruce dealing with the shipping dispute in a speech at Dandreng outlining his general policy in view of the general election in November. He declared that the Government was determined to put down insidious disruptive forces and uphold the unityi of the Empire and the supremacy of the law.

Premier Bruce foreshadowed a more intensive development of the Air forces in accordance with Sir John Salmond's recommendations and proposed to repeal the coastal clauses in the Navigation Act and substitute tariff protection for vessels complying with Australian standards of living.

The Government favoured the expansion of trade between Britain and Australia aided and extended by an agreement for reciprocal preference. They would cooperate with the Imperial Airship communication and acquire land in the vicinity of Perth and erect mooring tower.

Residents of New Guinea, he declared, would be granted representation on local governing body.—Reuter.

RGUBY IN ENGLAND

YORKSHIRE BEATS CORNWALL

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the Rugby County match Yorkshire beat Cornwall by nine points to seven at Falmouth.—Reuter's Special.

S. I. STRIKE ECHO

S. CHETTY AND SIRKAR COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

ALLEGATIONS OF PUTTING OUT SIGNAL LIGHTS

CHINGLEPUT, Oct. 8.

In the case against Mr. Singaravelu Chetty and Mr. Sircar, who are charged with having opened the Perambair level crossing gate and put out the signal light on the night of July 21 during the S. I. Railway strike, the Joint Magistrate framed charges and committed the accused to take their trial at the Chingleput sessions.—A.P.

REMOVE GOLD EMBARGO

JAPANESE BANKERS' DEMAND

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Tokio.—The Clearing House Economic Investigation Committee has passed a resolution in favour of the immediate removal of the gold embargo which has been enforced since 1917.

The Committee represents most powerful banking interests in Japan hence the resolution will strongly influence the Government.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL PACT

ITALIAN NOTE ON QUESTION

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A brief telegraphic summary of the Italian note with reference to the Anglo-French Naval Agreement received in London indicates that the opinion of the Italian Government is that the whole question of disarmament should be viewed on a broader basis and should include military and air armaments in addition to naval.—Reuter.

BOMBAY YOUTHS TAKE UP D. S. P.'S CHALLENGE

League Contingent to Take National Leaders in Procession to Poona

ANOTHER COUNTER DEMONSTRATION ARRANGED FOR BOMBAY

As a reply to the order issued by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, regarding ban on processions and other demonstrations against the Simon Commission on the 12th instant, the Special Boycott Committee of the Bombay Youth League has decided to send a large contingent of its members to Poona on that day to participate in the presentation of address of welcome by the citizens of Poona to Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, Pundit Motilal Nehru and other prominent National leaders.

Steps have already been taken to secure special train arrangements from the G. I. P. Railway and a special train will in all probability be run from Victoria Terminus on that day some time between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. to carry all the leaders of Bombay and particularly the members of the Youth League.

The Committee has arranged for special concession to the members of the League who will be allowed to travel at half rates for double journey provided they apply for accommodation on or before Thursday, the 11th instant, 5 p.m.

Apart from the Poona programme, the Committee is also engaged in making elaborate preparation to organise a mass demonstration at the Mole station early at 6 in the morning of Friday when the Simon Commission is to land in Bombay. From the Mole station, Pundit Motilal Nehru and other National leaders will be taken in a procession to the Bori Bunder station just in time to entrain for Poona at about 8 a.m. At the Bori Bunder station Pundit Motilal Nehru will give a message to the youths of Bombay.

MONSTER MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

In case the negotiation of the Committee with the Railway authorities fail to secure the special arrangements for the special train, it has been decided to travel by the Madras Express train which leaves Victoria Terminus at about 7-45 in the morning to reach Poona before 1-30 in the noon. As the Bombay Simon Boycott Committee, of which Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad is the Chairman, has decided to organise a monster protest meeting for Friday evening on Chowpatty Sands, the members of the Youth League will associate with that meeting and assist the organisers in making the meeting a huge success in demonstrating Bombay's determination to boycott the Commission completely.

SIMON BOYCOTT STAMPS SOLD OUT.

The Committee has already sold out the first instalment of 20,000 stamps regarding "Boycott Simon Commission" and the general public is informed that the fresh supply will be available on Thursday next.

Meetings to protest against the Simon Commission and to support its complete boycott will be held every evening under the auspices of the Youth League Boycott Committee at different wards in Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Mandvi and Girgaum.

PUNDIT NEHRU TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON THURSDAY.

Pundit Motilal Nehru is arriving in Bombay on Thursday morning. He will be staying with Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Malabar Hill. The Punditji will leave Bombay by Thursday night so as to reach Poona by Friday.

FOR TRAFFIC REGULATION ONLY!

POONA, Oct. 8.

There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the order issued by the District Magistrate Poona, with respect to procession. It has been suggested that the effect of it will be to prohibit meeting etc. during the Simon Commission's stay at Poona. Inquiries show that this is not so. The notification prohibits assembles, processions etc. unless a permit has been previously obtained from the police and the object of the notification is to ensure that the authorities have notice as to the times and routes of processions etc. in order to make traffic arrangements to prevent two processions clashing.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEES TO HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS

POONA, Oct. 8.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has requested all Congress Committees in Maharashtra to hold meetings on 12th October for the purpose of protesting emphatically against the constitution of the Simon Commission and their method of work.—A. P.

MUSLIM YOUTHS SUPPORT SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

"Muslims Have Got All that They can Legitimately Demand"

MR. CHAGLA SILENCES CRITICS

Plea For a New Muslim Party

The question as to why the Muslims in India should support the Nehru Committee's report on the Swaraj Constitution and also support the boycott of the Simon Commission, was very ably and exhaustively answered by Mr. M. C. Chagla at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union on Monday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding. The Hall was overcrowded with enthusiastic youths who seemed to take keen interest in the burning problem of the day. The proceedings of the meeting which otherwise would have been a trifle prosaic on account of their academic nature, were rendered extremely interesting and, at some stages, a little heated too, by the hostile interruptions of Moulana Shaukat Ali who, everybody knows, is opposed to certain recommendations of the Nehru Committee's report. The audience was not in a mood to connive at these interruptions which were rather too frequent and the Maulana, after some effort, realized that his opposition to the Nehru report in a meeting at which youths formed a preponderating majority was only a cry in the wilderness.

NOT TRUE MUSLIM MIND.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Brelvi said he believed that it was the first lecture organised in Bombay under the auspices of a Muslim institution, in support of the Nehru Committee's report as well as the boycott of the Simon Commission. He congratulated the Union on the bold and patriotic lead which they had given. He knew that there were some Muslims in the country, who were opposing the report of the Nehru Committee either because they sought self-aggrandisement or were misguided. He also knew that were others who for similar reasons were co-operating with the Simon Commission. But all that he could say about these Muslims was that they were not speaking the true mind of the Muslim community. In his opinion, the Muslim students represented the real mind of their community. (Cries of hear, hear). No doubt, the youths of a community constituted its heart and so long as it beat sound and true the community could never go wrong. Coming to the speaker of the evening, Mr. Brelvi remarked that there were few persons in this country, who could better express the mind of the Muslim community and who were completely Nationalistic in their views than Mr. Chagla.

"BIG BROTHER" ON HIS LEGS.

When the President had concluded his opening remarks Moulana Shaukat Ali promptly got up and asked whether the meeting was going to take any decision and whether any discussion would be allowed. He was satisfied on being told that there was not going to be any discussion and no resolutions would be passed.

Mr. M. C. Chagla began by saying that it was in fitness of things and he considered it a good augury that he was speaking in the hall which was associated with the name of Mr. Jinnah who happened to be the President of the All-India Muslim League and an acknowledged leader of the Muslim community. Mr. Jinnah had never permitted communal considerations to come in the way of his better judgment. The speaker was confident that when Mr. Jinnah would retuen to India, he would, in all certainty, take his stand by the Nationalist Muslims in India. (Applause). Some Muslims had made capital out of the fact that Mr. Jinnah had not yet expressed any opinion on the Nehru Committee's report. The reasons for Mr. Jinnah's silence could very well be imagined. It was not a habit of Mr. Jinnah to rush to the Press without having considered a thing most carefully. The speaker had not a shred of doubt in his mind that Mr. Jinnah would support the report. (Cheers).

NO NEED OF MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

There was yet another misunderstanding which the speaker wanted to remove. There was a lot of talk in the country about an All-India Muslims' Conference to be held at Delhi. Mr. Fazul Ebrahim Rahimtoolah who had published his rejoinder to Raja of Mahamudabad's manifesto was a member of Mr. Jinnah's party in the Assembly and also a member of the Muslim League. He should have waited to see Mr. Jinnah before publicly making a final declaration on so important a national question. In the opinion of the speaker there was no necessity whatsoever for any All-India Muslim Conference. The next session of the Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference would deal with the question as bodies representing the Muslim public opinion in the country.

Mr. Chagla took opportunity of the public meeting to make a fervent appeal to His Highness the Aga Khan not to accept the presidentship of this Conference. It would be disastrous he went on to say, if His Highness intervened in party politics at this juncture, particularly because the Muslim opinion was very sharply divided on the question and according to him a very strong section of the Muslim community was opposed to this Conference.

LEAVE SHAFITES ALONE.

Coming to the report of the Nehru Committee, the speaker went on to explain that the Muslim opposition to the report could be divided into two classes. People belonging to Shafi's school of thought were opposed to joint electorates. These people were averse to the national aspirations of the country. Their case had to be dismissed as being utterly hopeless.

Coming closer they saw that 22 Muslim members of the Bombay Council had issued a manifesto of a most extraordinary and absurd character. (Laughter). As for him he had never in his life seen a more absurd thing done by men supposed to be responsible. These Muslim members purported to accept the Nehru Committee's recommendations regarding the separation of Sind while they were openly opposed to a system of joint electorates. The attitude of these men was as strange as it was untenable. After Sind was separated from the Bombay Presidency, there would be a Muslim minority of only 6 per cent, in the new Bombay Province. What salvation could the Muslims of Bombay expect in the new legislature if the system of separate electorates were continued to remain. Nothing would be more suicidal for Muslims if they insisted on separate electorates. Why should the Muslims restrict their representation in the legislature to the exact number to which they would be entitled on population basis under the system of a joint electorate?

The other school of Muslim thought was opposed to the Report on the ground that it had gone back upon Madras and Calcutta resolutions. The speaker did not dispute the fact that the Report differed in many respects from the Congress League Pact formed at Madras. He was, however, of opinion that the concessions that Muslims got under Nehru Committee's report were in no way less than what they had got under the Pact. (Applause). Dealing generally with the question, Mr. Chagla asked: What rights could a minority expect from a majority? That was, indeed, a very crucial question. These rights could be summed up in short as "cultural autonomy." In their case, it meant this: that Muslims had a right to profess and practise their religion without any hindrance. They had a right to safeguard their language and their culture. Did Muslims get that cultural autonomy in the recommendations of the Nehru Committee? The speaker was satisfied that he report had done all it could to give that autonomy to the Muslim community. (Cheers). Under the Constitution as recommended by the Committee, it would be impossible for Hindu majority to carry any change in the constitution unless that majority was supported by at least a portion of Muslim minority. Under Calcutta resolution, Muslims were given 1/3 representation in the Central Legislature while the Nehru Committee's report had recommended representation on population basis, which would be 1/4 or very near it. Whether the minority was 1/3 or 1/4, the majority would be in a position to defeat it all the same. Once they bought together a communal majority, no matter the percentage, it would always beat down the minority. He failed to understand where there was any necessity of insisting upon a demand which was not calculated to take them any further.

RESERVATION OF SEATS PREJUDICIAL TO MUSLIMS.

The next important question was about the reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal. The report of the Nehru

(Continued on page 9.)

60,000 OPERATIVES RESUME WORK

Scene at Jacob Sassoon Mill ends in Police Intervention.

SASSOON GROUP STILL IDLE

Mr. Stones Accuses "Left" Leaders of Breach of Faith

On Monday 60 out of the 84 mills in Bombay resumed work with a complement of about 60000 operatives. The 15 mills which did not work belonged to the E. D. Sassoon group and rumours were thick on Saturday that the mills belonging to the Sassoon group would not work as the men are not satisfied with the terms of the settlement arrived at by their representatives in Thursday last in the Conference with the millowners which was presided by Hon. Sir Gullamhussein Hydayatullah, the General Member to the Government of Bombay.

It would be recalled that the strike originated at first in the mills belonging to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. In January last owing to the introduction of three looms and double frame system which involved more work with extra wages. The men resented and struck work but again resumed work as the management promised to look into the grievances. Subsequently a general strike occured which prolonged over five months and though a provisional settlement has been arrived at to resume work, the discontent which existed among the workers of the Sassoon group still remained and the operatives of these mills strongly protested against the action of their leaders in consenting to continue the system of three looms and double frame work pending the decision of the Enquiry Committee.

A mass meeting of the workers was held on Sunday evening at Poibawdy where some speakers advised the men working in the mills belonging to the Sassoon group to boycott the mills and not to resume work under the old conditions. Accordingly, when all the mills sent forth their siren calls at 7 p.m., about 2000 workmen of Jacob Sassoon mill also went to the mill but instead of starting work they began to discuss whether to work on three looms and two frames system or not. The management did not suspect anything wrong and they thought that the men would resume their work but all of a sudden the spinners burst into a fury of temper and began to pelt bobbins at the weavers and men of other department. They then attempted to set fire to some bales of waste but the police arrived in time and cleared the workmen off the mill at about 9 p.m. Mr. Milton Kuhes the well-known boxer who is the superintendent of the Watch and Ward department was injured in the scrimmage while a fitter who was seriously injured was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

"BREACH OF PROMISE"

MR. STONE'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "LEFT" LEADERS

That so soon after the happy termination of the prolonged and protracted mill strike in the city, there should still be signs of unrest in the industry is, indeed, highly regrettable. And this trouble is visible where the "efficiency-cum-economic" system introduced by certain section of the mill-owners. According to the terms of the settlement on which the strike was called off it was mutually agreed between the owners and the leaders of the workers respectively that "work to be resumed on the basis that for the period between the calling off of the strike and the publication of the report of the Committee", to be appointed by Government, "the rates and wages of March, 1927, should be paid provided that in those mills in the Sassoon Group, the Finlay Group and the Kohinoor which now work on a revised system, the rates and wages of March, 1928, shall be paid", etc. It was also agreed that "any dispute arising out of the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred for decision to the Committee to be appointed."

In accordance with the terms of the settlement the mills reopened for regular work on Monday. Most of the workers being away from Bombay several mills had to engage piece-workers. The Sassoon Mills were not an exception to this. In fact it was stated by Mr. F. Stones in the course of a conversation with a "Chronicle" representative that the Jacob Sassoon Mill opened with a complement of 2,500 workers, mostly "outsiders", who are not in the regular employ of the mill and of this many were boys of 14 years of age. It is alleged by the management that these workers instead of readily addressing themselves to the work, began damaging machinery. It is also alleged that they set fire to waste bags, two of which were burned down. Police aid was called in and the men were turned out and the mill closed. The trouble, Mr. Stones said, did not end there; but the "Left" leaders forced the Manchester Mill also to be closed down. He fears that the trouble may also affect Apollo. Thus practically the Sassoon Group 'en bloc' would be made to remain idle.

Mr. Stones emphasized how the new system was beneficial to the worker and the capitalist and that operatives should not have any objection to work on the basis of the agreement reached on the settlement of the previous strike consequent upon the introduction of the system. He declared that the new trouble was due to the misleading propaganda of the "Left" leaders. He also drew attention to the appeal issued by these leaders in which they are represented to have stated "after struggling for 6 months a settlement was reached on about 70 mills and 1,20,000 men. Now we have to fight 20,000 men. Be prepared." This is in regard to the two groups, Sassoons and Finlays, who, according to the appeal, "are not willing to withdraw the new system." This Mr. Stones emphatically declared "amounts to a deliberate breach of faith" on the part of the "Left" leaders. "Either they have no control over the workers for whom they claim to speak or that they are deliberately bent upon creating unrest", is the conclusion that Mr. Stones draws from the incident in the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

ME. N. M JOSHI BLAMES "LEFT LEADERS"

Messrs. S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar and three other Labour leaders have issued and circulated broadcast among millworkers a leaflet written in Marathi asking the workers to prepare themselves to carry on the strike in respect of mills belonging to the Sassoon Group. That such a leaflet should have been published immediately after the conclusion of an eagerly-awaited compromise which was arrived at on Thursday last at a joint conference held at the Secretariat, is, in the opinion of all, a most deplorable thing. On the very face of it, the leaflet constitutes an open breach of the contract to which the signatories to the leaflet, are parties. Interviewed in this behalf by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. N. M. Joshi stated that the Joint Strike Committee at its meeting held on Thursday night at the Servants of India Society, unanimously approved of the agreement arrived at the Conference. The Committee, he added, was not at all responsible for the leaflet issued by some members over their signatories and in their individual capacity.

MR. DANGE ACCUSES MILLOWNERS OF VIOLATING AGREEMENT

Mr. S. Dange writes:—

Within two days of the signing of the pact with the Jt. Strike Committee, the mill-owners, it seems, have started violating every word of what they had said at the conversations at the Secretariat when the mills re-opened on Saturday, and when workers presented themselves for work, in many of the mills where the two frame and three-loom system was never worked, the managers and jobbers, either knowingly or unknowingly asked each and every one that had turned up for work, if they would work the new system. This exasperated the workers and a swift cry went round the city that the strike was not to be called off. Even the mills at DeLisle Road many of whom had never thought of the new system, had to close down and by Saturday evening the situation threatened to develop again into a general strike. However, when the terms were explained to the workers at the big meeting at DeLisle Road, on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning, the situation was expected to improve, and it did improve. But it seems that the mill owners are determined to bring all the pre-strike evils which were responsible for the strike, back again, inspite of the fact that these were referred to the Enquiry Committee.

I may quote her concrete instances in support.

1. The Swadeshi Mills at Kurla started the trouble by cutting down the spinners wage to the level of th owners standard scheme and advanced the excuse in support of this ultra-vires act that the spinning standard rates had been agreed to in the conversations between the Jt. Strike Committee and the owners, prior to the Secretariat conference.

2. The silk mills of which Mr. Sawyer the virulent anti-Communist champion s the moving spirit offered its weavers a 10 per cent cut on 1927 wages.

3. The Pralhad mills whose folding de-

(Continued in column 6.)

N.G.S. RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED

MEN PROMISE TO JOIN WORK IMMEDIATELY

FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION OF GRIEVANCES ASSURED

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 8.

The General Secretary of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Employees' Union, Secunderabad, wires under date to-day:

The following communique has been issued by Mr. M. Fathulla Khan, President of the N. G. S. Railway Union, with regard to the settlement of the N. G. S. Railway strike:

"After a series of conferences between Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, on behalf of the Union and Sir Akbar Hydari, representing H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, a final meeting was held between a deputation of the Union and Sir Akbar and Mr. Rosenthal on Saturday, the 5th October, 1928, at 12 noon, in the offices of the Finance Department.

AGENT'S ASSURANCE.

During the course of the discussion on the present strike situation, Mr Rosenthal suggested that the men should join the work immediately and he assured the deputationists that there would be no victimisation and they would be treated with every sympathetic consideration.

Sir Akbar Hydari also assured the deputationists that if the men joined duty as advised by Mr. Rosenthal, he (Sir Akbar Hydari) would stand by the notification issued under his signature, and that of Mr. Rosenthal, dated the 10th September, 1928. Mr. Giri, while agreeing with the suggestions of Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Rosenthal, requested the Acting Agent to grant official recognition to the Union and grant all reasonable facilities for the organisation and representation of grievances on lines similar to those granted on other railway systems in India.

Mr. Rosenthal, replying to Mr. Giri's request, stated that he had no objection to grant recognition and afford facilities, as and so long as the Union was organised and conducted on constitutional lines in accordance with rules framed with mutual approval.

"Sir Akbar Hydari said that he wished the meeting every success, and would have been glad to have attended it but he thought that he would better serve the objects which all of them had at heart if he left Mr. Giri and the Railway employees, and Mr. Rosenthal to meet together without any third party being present. His office had been to bring them together, and he hoped that henceforth he would be functus officio. It would be better if he left them to come into direct touch with each other without furter mediation on his part.

Mr. Rosenthal said that he would be glad to accept the invitation and attend the meeting at 5 p.m.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The notification dated 10td September 1928 issued under the signatures of Sir Akbar Hydari, Official Director and Mr. F. M. B. Rosenthal, Acting Agent is as follows:—The locomotive and carriage workmen through certain of their duly accredited representatives presented in the Finance Office through the Kotwal Saheb a list of their grievances as follows: (1) The wages should in B. G. Currency, (2) the suburban loco trains should run free of charge, (3) all wages for the strike period should be given, (4) one month privilege leave and fifteen days' casual leave and all gazetted holidays should be allowed to all men, (5) the hour system and the grade system should be removed, (6) previous service bonus gratuity, etc., should not be forfeited, (7) no victimising.

DECISION TO BE GIVEN AFTER 2 MONTHS.

Of these grievances No. 6 that previous service, bonus, gratuity, etc., should not be forfeited, and No. 7 that there should be no victimisation, were at once agreed to by the Agent, and the necessary assurance communicated by a notice. With regard to the rest Sir Akbar Hydari pointed out that they could not be dealt with except by the Board of Directors in London. He promised that immediate steps would be taken to have data collected for the consideration of the grievances and that definite recommendations would be made to the Board as early as possible, but at least two months would elapse before a reply could be received. Thereupon he took steps immediately to collect these data, and he now hopes to have them ready by September 15 so as to have his recommendations posted to London by the mail leaving Secunderabad on the 21st September. These are expected to be in London by October 8 and leaving only a fortnight for their consideration, the reply is expected to Be despatched from London on the 24th October, which should be received in Secunderabad by the 10th November, and the final decision of the railway should be in the hands of the men by the 15th November.

In accordance with the definite and solemn assurance the men have given to Sir Akbar Hydari they must await the decision and continue to work as usual up to that time. It will be observed that one of the grievances which will be sent up for consideration will be the way in which the period during the strike should be treated. There may be from time to time minor grievances which it is within the power of the local authorities to remedy, as for example, the water supply, which was remedied at once. Such grievances should be submitted in writing to the officer concerned and a copy sent, if it is desired, to the head of the department.

AN HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

After the Deputation was over the Union called for a mass meeting which was held at 5 p.m. on Saturday at Chilkalgudum Ground, where more than five thousand workers assembled. Mr. Giri addressing them explained the results of the negotiations. He was followed by Mr. Naidu who exhorted the men to unite, organise and follow the mandate of the President and the Executive of the Union in calling off the strike, in view of the honourable settlement. The President closed the meeting stating that the Executive as well as he himself considered that the settlement was quite honourable. He thanked Mr. Giri and felt that his intervention had helped in bringing about the settlement. He further thanked Mr. Naidu for the able way in which he helped and co-operated with him in bringing about the desired result.

The men with one voice accorded their approval to the Onion's mandate with great applause, and decided to resume work on Monday.—A. P.

PEOPLE OF SURAT STILL NERVOUS

FEELING OF DISTRUST AND APPREHENSION PERVADES CITY

SURAT, Oct. 7.

It is now a week since the unfortunate communal disturbances occurred in this city and though all measures have been adopted by the authorities to ensure public safety, it appears it will take some time more before the feeling of distrust and apprehensions which is still pervading the city, will be completely removed.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S MESSAGE.

The District Magistrate has issued the following message to the citizens of Surat:—

"I am glad to be able to announce to the people of Surat that since the days of riot, on the 28th and 29th September, there has been no disturbance of any kind. I learn that some people are still very nervous, and not yet quite easy in their minds, and some shops are being closed before the usual hours. It is now quite safe for everybody to go about their business as usual, even at night.

It is also said that rumours are being spread without cause. If any one has real information to give me may at once inform the police who are at hand in all parts of the city. But there is no ground for these rumours and it is hoped that people will all take courage and do their best to return to friendly relations with everybody.

The protection of the town is being continued and lamps are alight all through the night.

I am glad to convey my thanks to all those who are assisting in the restoration of peace and good-will in the City."—A. P.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST MYSORE GOVT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS EXPRESS CONDEMNATION

HASSAN, Oct. 8.

Rao Bahadur Nanjundiah and Mr. Manje Gowda representing the educated gentry and the farmer classes, respectively emphasised their loyalty to established authority and the need for the restoration of communal concord as necessary preliminaries to ordered progress in the country before a large gathering at the opening of the Local Board dispensary at Hirisave yesterday. The assembly unanimously resolved recording its emphatic condemnation of the pernicious propaganda carried on with a view to shaking the confidence of the people in His Highness' government. Mr. Chandy, Retired First Councillor presided.

Similar resolutions were also passed at Sravana Belgola the great Jain religious centre in Mysore.—A. P.

INDUS IN FLOODS

MANJHAND TOWN IN DANGER

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 8.

A report from Manjhand town in the Karachi District on the banks of the Indus states that the town is in danger owing to floods in the river.—A. P.

"THINK & ACT DANGEROUSLY"

Punjab youths weighed and not found wanting.

DECIDE TO BOYCOTT PAPERS OPPOSING NEHRU REPORT.

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Students Conference came to a close last evening after passing a number of resolutions. At the conclusion of the debate on Dominion Status versus Complete Independence a gold medal was awarded to the best student debater.

The President Dr. Alam in the course of his concluding remarks declared that he had weighed the young men of the Punjab and found them not wanting. He advised them not only to think dangerously but also to act dangerously but in a non-violent spirit which was the only method for the attainment of freedom. The Bardoli struggle was an example to them.

Among the resolutions passed was one recording their appreciation of the Nehru Report, but declaring that complete independence was the only goal which could satisfy the youth of the Punjab. Other resolutions urged Government to make military training compulsory for every young man and drew the attention of the University authorities to the importance of the vernacular as the medium of instruction. The conference also requested the student community to boycott all such newspapers which were providing communal hatred by opposing the joint national demands embodied in the Nehru Report.—A. P.

"HINDU'S" GOLDEN JUBILEE

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR'S BUST UNVEILED

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of "The Hindu" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru unveiled busts of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Mr. Subramania Iyer. In doing so Sir Tej Bahadur referred to their high journalistic abilities and the part they had played in moulding public opinion. He desires to pay a tribute on behalf of Northern India to the "Hindu" which, he said, was the property of the nation.

Dr. Besant associated herself with the remarks of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and felt sure that in the coming struggle the "Hindu" would play its part well.

A NATIONAL EVENT.

Mr. Rangacharlar said that the occasion was a national event. He had no doubt that under the guidance of the present editor, the paper would maintain its traditions fully.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that it was remarkable that in the whole of its career the "Hindu" had never denied its columns to the ventilation of any viewpoint on controversial subjects.

Mr. Yakub Hasan said that the "Hindu" was as much a Muslim paper as it was a Hindu paper.

PROPRIETOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Srinivasan, replying, said that he and his brother felt deeply honoured by the address and the hearty manner in which it had been received by the distinguished gathering. Their purpose in life would have been achieved if, on the day of reckoning, they were able to say that they had faithfully administered the great trust left in their charge by the loyal observance of the high principles for which their father had always stood.

EDITOR'S THANKS.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, replying on behalf of the staff of the "Hindu" and himself, expressed grateful thanks for the address. The "Hindu", he observed, was a national institution and the signal mark of national support and sympathy which they had received on the occasion was a tribute to the leaders who had held charge of the paper before them. He could only hope that in the discharge of their duties to the "Hindu" and the public they would be found to have done nothing but enhance its prestige and dignity, its power and influence for the good of the country.

Before concluding his remarks he said that the time had come when journalism in the country required more systematic and specialised training than had so far been considered sufficient. The proprietors of the "Hindu" had been considering for what extent they could help in this matter in the province, and on their behalf he stated that arrangements would shortly be made for training at the office of the "Hindu" one apprentice journalist with University qualifications every year.—A. P.

BENARES MUNICIPALITY' ELECTORAL ROLLS

STRONG PROTESTS AGAINST ALLEGED DEFECTS

BENARES, Oct. 8.

Following strong protests made against the alleged defects in the new electoral rolls of the Benares Municipality by the Municipal Board, a public meeting was held last night Mr. Sri Prakasa presiding when a resoluttion asking the Municipal Board not to sanction the expenses incurred in the preparation o the rolls was adopted. The resolution sugested that if the revision of the rolls was not possible in time for the forthcoming elections the election might be held under the old rolls. Speakers admitted that the old rolls were imperfect but the present ones they said were far worse.—A. P.

GREIG TRIES AGAIN.

FLIES 298 MILES IN AN HOUR

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Flight-Lieutenant Darcy Greig made his second trial flight at Calshot to-day. Conditions were not absolutely ideal and prefented his going "all out". His maximum speed to-day was 298 miles per hour.—Reuter.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN WADHWAN.

ANTYAJA SAMMELAN'S PREPARATIONS

WADHWAN, CITY, Oct. 8.

The Secretary of the Wadhwan Antyaja Sammelan wires:—

Preparations of the Antyaja Sammelan to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti are in full swing here. Shriyut Amritlal Thakkar, friend and servant of the depressed classes, has kindly consented to preside. Two hundred students with teachers from Kathiawar Antyaja Schools will attend. Lovers of the depressed classes are invited and expected to grace and help the function. The Thakor Saheb has kindly given all facilities. The Diwan Saheb has consented to attend. The authorities Bhavnagar Railway have given concession facilities.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT UNACCEPTABLE.

ITALIAN REPLY TO NAVAL TREATY

LONDON, Oct. 8

The Italian reply to the Anglo-French memorandum on Naval limitations was handed to the British and French Embassies at Rome yesterday, but the reply will not reach London until to-morrow.

Meanwhile close reserve is maintained regarding the contents of the reply. "Morning Post's" correspondent, however, understands that the reply, while finding the proposals unacceptable, does not give a categoric negative, but takes the form of a commentary and annotation.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 2.)

partment was working 8½ hour day asked its workers to work on the 10 hour basis which claim of the mill-owners has been a point of dispute and has been referred to the Committee.

4. The Dinshaw Petit mills and several others have started indiscriminate cutting down of their staff, and bringing them to the level of the owners' standard scheme.

5. The Textile mills who had the honour of beginning of the General Strike by their obnoxious slave ticket system and cleaning machinery twice daily, which resulted in the spoiling of cloth and waste of time for piece-workers have forced its workers to-day to either to accept the sysem or to quit.

6. The most glaring example of the owners' intentions to wreck the agreement is the victimisation of volunteers (men & women) and Union members which has been started in a majority of the mills. Volunteers and Union men, to the tune of 500, have been discharged or refused employment on one or the other excuse.

7. All the Sassoon and Finlay mills embracing about 30,000 workers insist on exacting work on the new system even at those departments where it was not being worked prior to the strike. This has thrown the whole Sassoon group of workers in state of intense exasperation, which is aggravated by the presence of the police and Pathans inside the mill premises, to terrorise the workers. If the mill owners do not awake to the gravity of the situation, they will have themselves to thank themselves if the workers refuse abide by the agreement.

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YOUTH AND NATIONALISM

MR. S.C. BOSE AT AMRAOTI

COMMUNAL SPIRIT—A PASSING PHAES

AMRAOTI, Oct. 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here from Nagpur yesterday noon. At Badnera, he was given a cordial reception and taken in a motor car to Amraoti. On the evening of the 6th the Amraoti Town Municipality presented him an address of welcome which referred to his sacrifices in the cause of India. Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, a member of the Corporation introducing the guest paid a glowing tribute to his patriotism, and impressed upon the students to keep before them Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as the ideal. In reply to the address Mr. Bose emphasised that "National Union" was a necessary corollary to the "cultural unity" of different communities. Education alone would bring about the latter and foster the healthy growth of the former. Indian culture, had an ancient existence and unlike others outlived ages on account of its superiority. He called upon the youths to take the inspiration from the past and to work with zeal for the future with the real spirit of nationalism.

In the evening Mr. Bose visited the Hanuman Akhada and laid the foundation stone of the Printing Press of the Hanuman Vyam Prasarak Mandal. He adviced the students taking instructions in the 'Akhada' to pay attention to character-building side by side with physical development.

COMMUNAL SPIRIT—A PASSING PHASE.

At a public meeting held later Mr. B. G. Khaparde presiding, Mr. Bose spoke on the political situation and said that communal spirit was a passing phase of the day and would soon vanish with the growth of a sound political education. Nevertheless the spirit was not without any advantage. It indicated an awakening of political consciousness. Of the methods of attaining Swaraj the economic pressure on the ruling nation was the most effective under the present circumstances. It would bring the capitalists who were in power to their knees. The report of the Nehru Committee embodied the minimum demand of India, which could be said to have been fairly agreed to by all the political parties. In view of this united expression of the minimum demand there was no work left for the Simon Commission. The fitting reception to the Commission would be the hoisting of banners bearing the words "Simon, Go Back." He pointed out that it was in the fitness of things that Indian youths should rise to the occasion and share their responsibility in the cause of national weal.

HIGH IDEALS OF ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE.

On the 7th of October Mr. Bose addressed a meeting of the students of Amraoti under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Dr. Bhat. He advised them to bear in mind the high ideals of ancient Indian culture. The path of national welfare was, he said, fraught with suffering and the youths of India would have to cultivate the habit of taking delight in suffering. He would welcome any number of associations of young men as well as of women to carry on political activities and raise the political consciousness of the future generation of India—A. P.

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MUSLIM YOUTHS SUPPORT SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 7.)

Committee did not recommend any reservation in these provinces where Muslims were in a majority and where Hindus formed a very strong minority. After considering the question carefully, the speaker had come to the conclusion that if Muslims insisted upon reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal where they were in majority, it would be extremely prejudicial to their own interests. Referring to the opposition, Mr. Chagla gave his hearers to understand that Maulana Shaukat Ali had given an undertaking that he would leave the question of the Punjab and Bengal to Punjabis and Bengalis.

Maulana Shaukat Ali got up to say that the statement was absolutely false.

The audience was attempting to shout down the Maulana when the President intervened and assured the Maulana that he would give him time for a personal explanation but he (Maulana) should not interrupt the speaker in the midst of his speech. After this, there were frequent passages-at-arms between the speaker and the Maulana, much to the annoyance of the audience. But for the tact of the President, a considerable uproar in the meeting would have become inevitable.

Proceeding after the interruption, Mr. Chagla informed his hearers that a conference of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in the Punjab had passed a unanimous resolution supporting the report of the Nehru Committee. (Applause). A monster meeting of Muslims held in Lahore had also passed a resolution accepting the report. In this meeting were present all Muslim members who were present at the Lucknow Conference. If Maulana Shaukat Ali's proposition were to be accepted, the Muslims of the Punjab would never get more than 55 per cent. seats in the local legislature. The Muslims of Punjab did not fortunately covet that position. They were confident of their strength and they did not need any artificial support. (Hear, hear). Were not the Muslims of Punjab their best judges? The speaker requested the Maulana to leave the issue to the Muslims of Punjab. (Laughter). He was afraid the Maulana was forming alliance with Muslims belonging to Shafi's school. (Maulana denies). Would not the Sikh community legitimately demand reservation, asked the speaker, if Muslims in Punjab were to get it? Why create watertight compartments between one community and another if they could avoid that without harming the interests of any community? The solution offered by the Maulana was absurd in the extreme and only people not knowing anything about constitutions could dare to offer it. (Laughter). The speaker gave his frank opinion that the Muslims would be incurring the onus of breaking the agreement on their heads if they insisted on the reservation of seats for them in provinces where they were in a majority. By making the Delhi proposals, Muslims had shifted that onus to Hindus. Would they take back that onus again. Were Muslims worse off under the Nehru Report than under Delhi proposals? His answer to that question was an emphatic "No." Concluding, Mr. Chagla observed that the solution offered by the report of the Nehru Committee was the best of its kind for Muslims and it was in the greatest interests of the country. (Applause).

MUSLIM INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

Winding up the proceedings, Mr. Brelvi paid a tribute to the speaker of the evening for the latter's lucid and exhaustive treatment of the subject. Proceeding, Mr. Brelvi observed that the Muslim interests were completely safeguarded under the constitution formulated by the Nehru Committee and endorsed by the All-Parties' Conference. Unfortunately there were some Muslims who more by accident than by any merit had obtained a prominent position in the legislatures and it was on that account that they got more publicity than they deserved. (Hear, hear). It was true that the majority of the Muslim M.L.A.'s and the M.L.C.'s of U. P. and Bombay had condemned the Nehru Committee's report. It was not a surprise at all. The surprise would have been if they had not condemned it. (Laughter).

INGLORIOUS RECORD.

They had condemned it not because they had been able to produce any convincing argument to prove that the interests of Muslims would suffer under a Swaraj Constitution as formulated by the Lucknow Conference but because they realised that men like themselves would have little or no chance of winning the suffrage of the electors under it. Let them examine the record of these gentlemen. Considering the Bombay Legislative Council, could any true patriotic Muslim lay his hand on his heart and say that the so-called Muslim bloc in the Council had been a credit to the community? The Muslim M.L.A.'s with few exceptions had more often betrayed the country than served it. In fact, on the whole, the record of Muslim M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s throughout the country had been, from the truly national point of view, a most inglorious one. What value could, therefore, be attached to the views of those who had proved themselves to be a hindrance in the way of national progress and who had more often played the game of the bureaucracy than promoted any true Muslim interest assuming—an assumption that he would not support—there was any Muslim interest which was separate from or opposed to national interest? These men were the products of communal electorates and their record conveyed this lesson to them that if they were to make any progress worth the name they must purge their constitution of all traces of communalism.

DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

The greatest merit of the Nehru Report was that it was the nearest approach yet made by their constitution makers to the elimination from their politics of communalism which had been the bane of their national life so far. But in his opinion it did not go far enough. It should have eliminated communalism altogether by abolishing even reservation of seats. (Applause). He said so because the Swaraj Constitution was not an end in itself but a means to an end. Having secured the power to rule themselves they will have to use that power to create a new social order based on justice and equal opportunity for all. Capitalism and landlordism for instance, could not long exist in the same form in which they existed now. They will have to be mended or ended. Parties would, therefore, be formed in their Parliaments on the basis of differences not on religious or communal questions but on questions which affect the economic and social life of the people. The only guarantee of the success of their Swaraj Government would be adult suffrage and Muslims in particular should hail the Nehru Report for no other reason than that it was based on adult suffrage which embodies the Islamic doctrine of equality of men.

UN-ISLAMIC DEMAND.

Speaking for himself alone, he considered the demand for reservation of seats, let alone special electorates an utterly un-Islamic one (Cheers). The essence of Islam was self-reliance. If 7 crore Muslims could not maintain their position in a Swaraj Government without reservation of seats they did not deserve to be called Muslims. For reliance on guarantees that were not evolved through internal strength but were based on Statute was repugnant to the spirit of Islam which abhorred nothing so much as cowardice. (Applause). He confessed that his Muslim heart was filled with pain and humiliation when he contrasted the strange spectacle of stout-hearted Muslims like Moulana Shaukat Ali who had made immense sacrifices in the cause of their country's freedom unconsciously jeopardising that cause in the name of protecting the rights of the Muslim minority of 7 crores with the other noble spectacle of the Parsi minority of not even as many lakhs feeling fully confident of its position under a Swaraj

WANTED A NEW PARTY.

Government. The only effective way of counteracting the craven activities of those who were opposing the Nehru Report was to create a new party among Muslims who would boldly declare that they considered it an insult to their manhood to demand the crutches of reservation of seats even for ten years and that, while they had no distrust of their Hindu fellow-countrymen, they were determined to rely on themselves in asserting and exercising their God-given rights as free citizens of a self-governing India. Only the Muslim youths could create such a party and he submitted the suggestion for their careful consideration that they should give a lead to the older and timid men who were obstructing them in their search towards freedom.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

STOWAWAY TO MARRY

AMERICAN GIRL PREFERS HUBBY TO ENGLISH JAIL

A special Cable to the "Montreal Gazette" states as under:—

London, September 8.—Betty Simpson, Atlantic liners for travelling free and she served a sentence of one month's imprisonment in Winchester Prison for travelling without paying her fare aboard the Aquitania, started back to the United States under guard to-day, declaring that she would stowaway no more.

"I am going to get married immediately," she said. "I have a fiance in Illinois."

Miss Simpson, who is from Oklahoma, is said to have a considerable reputation on Atlantic liners for travelling free, and she once got as far as Germany. She was placed in charge of a stewardess on the Lancastria to-day and will be under lock and key, till the ship leaves Havre, the last port of call.

She told the reporters at Southampton that she had not minded the English prison at all.

"It was a good rest after all the excitement. Everybody treated me well, but I could not eat the porridge breakfasts," she declared.

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B-34-B

DEFEAT SIMONITE CONFERENCE

BOYCOTT IN MUSLIM INTERESTS

POONA, Oct. 8.

At the request of several leading Mahomedans of Poona Mr. M. C. Chagla visited Poona yesterday and addressed two public meetings for the special benefit of Mahomedans, one in the Shivaji Mandir and the other in the open air near Charbavadi in the Poona Cantonment. Shet Abdulla Sahib presided over the second meeting.

Mr. Chagla told his hearers that the boycott of the Simon Commission was in Muslim interests and urged them to accept the Nehru Report. Newspaper headlines had misled him to suppose that Poona Muslims were all for co-operation, but his visit to Poona showed him that co-operators were in a minority. He concluded by exhorting Muslims to make the boycott complete and defeat the Simonite Conference.

Prof. Paranjpe, Messrs. Gadgil, Gokhale, and Thengadi also spoke supporting Mr. Chagla.—A. P.

Nagpur, October 8.—Under the auspices of the Youth Mandal a public meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Moonje urging the unconditional release of Mr. Savarkar.—A. P.

Nagpur.—On the eve of his retirement Mr. Bradbury, Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs was given an 'At Home' by the telegraph staff.—A. P.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN MADRAS

LITTLE PROGRESS SINCE 1922

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Miss L. H. Lowe Directoress of Public Instruction giving evidence before the Hartog Committee said that since 1922 there had been little progress in girls' education in the province owing to the all round financial depression. She favoured the separation of boys, school's from girl, schools as that entailed the least chance of girls mingling with boys when they reached the higher classes. She advocated special concession for secondary education of girls.

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad M. L. C. member of the Mopla Education Board wanted Mopla education to be made a reserved subject.—A. P.

MACHINERY IN SOVIET MINES

"LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR"

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Riga.—Since the Donetz trial foreigners are showing an embarrassing reluctance to accept positions in Russian mines, stated M. Lomov, Chairman of the Paunkrrinian Miners' Committee in the report regarding low productivity of Labour, read at the Committee on the difficulties in the mines. The report stated that machinery in the hands of Red specialists did not produce more than fifty per cent. of the production of similar machines abroad.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN NORTHEAST INDIA

POONA, Oct. 8.

Extensive rain has again fallen in Northeast India and the monsoon continues active in Burma and the South of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Mysore and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal Bihar, Konkan, Malabar, Madras Southeast, Madras Deccan and Madras coast North. A few falls occured in Central provinces East and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab one inch Mandalay a half Lashio threequarters Myitkyina, Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri, Balasore Azaribagh and Naya Dumka two Darjeeling and Chaibasa one and half Bogra and Purnea one, Dhubri Chittagong Dinajpur Cuttack and Ranci threequarters. Shillong, Saugor Island, Hukitala, Jagdalpur, Hiderabad (Deccan) and Cocanada half, Mamnagao, Mercara, Mysore, Salem, Vizagapatam and Cochin a quarter, Mangalore threequarters. Cuddalore and Madras one and half and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINIST CHINESE SOLDIERY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Shanghai.—Details of another outrage by the Chinese soldiery at Nanking are leaking out although the Chinese authorities are doing their utmost to suppress them. It appears that the Commissioner or Customs, Scotsman, C. F. Johnston, was walking along the top of the city wall from the Custom House to his home when he was suddenly seized from behind by four soldiers in Nationalist uniforms, thrown down and kicked savagely on the body and face until his assailants were apparently satisfied that life had become extinct. Mr. Johnston eventually revived and crawled a mile to his house, arriving there in terrible condition. He is proceeding to Shanghai for medical treatment as there has been no foreign doctor in Nanking since the outrages. It is reported that culprite boasted in a neighbouring village that they had killed a foreigner. It is understood that the Chinese police know the regiment to which the miscreants belong, but they are powerless.—Reuter.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Commissioner of Sind laying the foundation stone of the Sobhraj Chetumal Maternity Home at Sukkur paid a high tribute to Indian women and said that if she were to write a book on India she would name it "The Mothers of India" and not "Mother India" containing no hurriedly gathered views but those of 25 years of experience of Indian life.—A. P.

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Business Bombay

THE NEHRU COMMITTEES REPORT.

(Continued from page 6.)

there should be scope for revising the Constitution so as to make for party Government. Parties might of course exist in the country and keep in the elections, but the Cabinet must represent the country and not any Party. The Ministers would be irremovable until the next election except by an adverse vote of the electorate as a whole and in the Parliaments, a Minister would merely adopt the decision of Parliament, if it goes against his proposal, or would resign his Ministership in favour of some other member of the elected group. This would be a system, understood by the masses. Indians are not yet men of the boxing ring type "See fair play, but knock your opponent down" and there seems to be no need to import into India this variety of representative democracy which is sure to fail, as there is a system, somewhat similar to what is recommended above working successfully in Switzerland. The communal strifes would also greatly abate, if there is only representative Government and no party Government, and if any impartial person like the Governor selects Ministers belonging to different communities from the elected members the very idea that the Ministers of different communities have got to carry on, and should have a chance of being re-elected (on a general ticket with reservation of seats as suggested by Pandit Nehru) will probably help the Hindu and the Mahomedan to work together and to reduce angularities. Parliamentary debates will undoubtedly lose in interest and piquancy when there are no orators talking for knocking Government out; (as in a boxing match), but this is a smaller evil than parties based on communal lines or with no recognizable "principles". Besides when brain power is not used up for meeting your enemy at the gate (i.e., in the Council) it is possible that some of it might be utilised for Nation-building. Has any Minister anywhere in India considered for instance the question of putting our education on new rails so that there might be no sharp cleavage between the educated and non-educated, that education for the multitude might be suited to the soil as in Philipines and Malaya, and Universities might be reserved for research and higher culture instead of being a medium for creating middle class unemployment? If the plan mentioned above is adopted we have people like Prof. Paranjpye and many others who could apply their minds to such problems, unfettered by the limitations of party Government.

WANTED CLEAVAGES ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES.

In a discussion that I had with Sir M. Visveswaraya when he was Chief Engineer and before he became Dewan of Mysore we agreed that whoever brought about vertical cleavage according to principles, instead of the existing horizontal ones according to communities would be doing the greatest service to India. That was nearly twenty years ago, but in these two decades no such change has really happened. How many Nationalists are there to-day who can lay their hands to their hearts and say that in any affair of 'religion' they would subordinate the communal interest to the National? Even college students playing football and hockey matches have frequently been breaking each other's heads when the teams are communal.

Let me again disturb readers of the idea that I am writing as a visionary. It has already been stated that representative democracy is neither the final word in Government nor an essential for the welfare of the people. Indian Swaraj which every one desires, is not the same thing as representative democracy. A definitely larger association of Indians with Government, the education and uplift of the masses, and training Indians for defence were all possible in greater measure and as an earnest of things to come. The British Cabinet that promised responsible Government by successive stages and the Nehru Committee that wants it immediately, have to shoulder responsibility for the consequential social changes referred to in these articles and take steps towards them so as to prevent this country falling into a condition of communal strifes and bloodshed that one does not wish to contemplate. Gandhiji has unfortunately mixed up matters appertaining to different planes of life, the spiritual and political, and his weapon of non-violence will break entirely when communities, as divided as they are in India, begin to strive for political mastery. As a first step towards bringing about real union, i.e., union of the spirit I wish to suggest that Hindu and Mahomedan leaders of similar social status should allow some of their children, or grand children to live in each other's houses during holidays or at other convenient times. There is nothing in this world as effective as the appeal of the child for breaking down barriers between man and man. Should any leader find this suggestion to be repugnant to his feelings, sincerity demands that he should give up advancing democracy for India. I am not appealing to altruism on either side. Although there are individual Englishmen in India who are altruistic, they suffer from the severe handicap of being foreigners; and besides, although Indians of all races are most responsive to kindness, Government have not been able, in latter years, to create enthusiasm in the masses. Among Indian leaders also with notable and very worthy exceptions signs of altruism are not many. What I am attempting to show is that it is in the interests of both sides to come to a working compromise. It is always possible to make things better; and that is always safer politically than 'arid controversies.'

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

To conclude. As the best solutions have not been attempted yet by either side let the proposed solution of representative democratic Government go forward but give it a chance of success by scrapping party Government for the present and adopting what may be called the Swiss system on the one hand, and by making the minds of the people prepared for the social changes that are required if representative democracy is not to end in Civil war. The Central Assembly of cities without responsibility will also have to be scrapped. Whatever powers the real federation of provinces and of Indian States voluntarily joining the federation may possess will have to be put under responsible Ministers, but again, without party Government which is not Indian. The other Indian States and ultimate questions of defence and foreign affairs will have to be centrally governed. In order to help this central Government to understand public opinion both in British India and the States and be responsive to it, devices for obtaining such opinion could be suggested but it will not be responsible Government and it cannot be the present Central Assembly. Complete responsible Government at the Centre is constitutionally undesirable until there is constitutional Government in some form or other in the States, on the principle that in no part of India Princes and subjects should be helots in a system of full-blown Democracy. Indian States that frame Constitutions and join the Federation ought to be better placed than others in matters of internal administration and also financially, in order that there might be inducement to others to come into line promptly and perhaps a time limit might also be fixed (inspite of the Treaties) within which all should frame Constitutions. Many interferences outside the Treaties have already taken place, and such a wholsome step will be welcomed and supported.

The question of the future Constitution of India is thus more complex than appears to have been realized. With good will on all sides a solution must be possible, for the reason that we desire to live without the dauger of Civil war within or aggression from outside. The actual solution might be very different from what is indicated in these articles but my task would be achieved if the realities of the situation are grasped adequately.

The signs on the frontiers of India are not very reasuring. One hopes that friends of India, who do not wish to burk realities will come together and take adequate steps betimes for creating a nation that is strong and united and non-aggressive.

Notes—("I am aware that I have been somewhat inconsistent in one or two places in these articles. Lest hostile critics should condemn the main argument on this account, let me submit that the main argument is based on the assumption that Liberty and Representative democracy are ultimate goods; and on this basis they should be criticised if any one considers it worthwhile. Apart from the practical difficulties of democracy discussed above my own mind has yet 'not' solved the problem why it is more than one thoughtful Englishman has admitted that a certain restraint of the mind, and emphasis on spiritual values although mixed up with superstition appear to result in grace, beauty and sweetness, which seem to disappear with full blown 'liberty' and 'progress.' There seems thus to be a measure of sacrifice involved 'if India is to take her place among the progressive peoples of the World;' but if she is to do that, what I have urged seems essential.

(2) I know that there is great historic backing for the dictum that the truth should never be altered in Politics, especially in times of crisis. In these articles which are a feeble search for the truth, one hopes that politicians will find some suggestions of pragmatic value, however much they might condemn their expediency.

(3) These articles were written before I saw the text of the speech of H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, certain coincidences and the emphasis that is laid in both on the need for facing actual realities, are purely accidental.

(Concluded).

HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

arrangements for giving the necessary training for workers in this direction in Maharashtra.

SATARA TRAINING CENTRE.

The Head quarters of the Mararashtra Provincial Board is at Satara and any detailed information as regards constitution rules, course of training, etc. will be available to all, that may require from the undersigned. The undersigned is also willing and ready to extend all possible help in this respect.

In the name of the Congress and the Nation, therefore, I have to appeal with all the earnestness at my command to all the Congress workers in Maharashtra to start a district branch of this most essential organisation at least before the next session of the Congress at Calcutta. I have also to appeal to all public minded persons to make donations for this important branch of National work. Work necessarily costs money. The greater the funds at the disposal of the Dal, the greater the service it can render to the country. Donations will therefore be welcomed and thankfully received.

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This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

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C. P. MINISTER & UNTOUCHABLES.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. T. J. Kedar has now become the Honourable Mr. Kedar and an integral part of the C. P. Government. As long as he was a practising lawyer, he had a very broad sympathy for the cause of the untouchables. He had once, during the bygone non-corporation days promised the donation of a thousand rupees to Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj for the uplift of the untouchables.

Now that he is a minister, I should like to ask him to use his power to the betterment of the cause of the untouchables. There are many things he could do as a Minister. Especially as Mr. Kedar has taken over the portfolio of Religious and Charitable Endowment, his voice over this branch is supreme. He can and ought to be able easily to nationalise all religious institutions which have any appreciable endowment and out of the money thus made available, he can place a large fund at the disposal of his big brother, the chief Minister, the Hon. Mr. Rao, for the education of the depressed classes and of the non-Brahmins also. This is simply a reminder to the Hon. Mr. Kedar because I know it as a fact that before he became a Minister, he held or at any rate expressed views akin to this. No! I also learnt that Mr. Kedar declare at Wardha, after becoming a Minister, that he wanted to bring in a bill before the next sessions of the Council touching the institution with an endowment.

May success crown the efforts of the Minister. May God give him strength to act up to his convictions and may he be able to translate his words into opinions.

Yours, etc.,
B. A. PINJARKAR,
Secretary Asphrushodhark

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner has published a preliminary list of voters for the ensuing Municipal elections. From inquiries I understand that about Rs. 60,000 were spent by the Municipality for preparing the voters lists After having spent so much amount for preparing the list, one could have expected a proper and correct list enumerating the names of all the voters in all the wards without omission. But it is surprising that after going through the Municipal roll, there are so many glaring omissions that one may safely say that the work is not worth the amount spent over it. Taking the E Ward roll particularly, most of the tenants' names paying more than Rs. 10/- by way of rent, do not appear in the list. It is clear from this that the Municipal servants employed for this purpose have carried out the work in a most unsatisfactory manner. The old list contained more names than the one now published, though the number of tenements fetching rent over Rs. 10, have considerably increased. It is amusing that the list should contain the names of the deceased rather than those of the living. I know of some 4 or 5 buildings containing a large number of tenants paying a rent of Rs. 10 and above whose names have not at all appeared in the roll. That shows the laxity of work on the part of thepersons to whom this work was entrusted. The Municipal Commissioner has notified that there will be a further supplementary list, published after 31st of October 1928. Voters whose names don't appear on the present roll are requested to be in communication with the Commissioner with the necessary proof of eligibility, as the time allowed for further enrolment is very short, it is necessary that instead of waiting for the application for enrolment from the voters the Commissioner should once again direct his officers to take some more rounds in the Wards to see that the list is complete and correct.—Yours etc.

A. P. BANPEL.
Tenant E Ward.

CENTENARY SELF-DENIAL APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Once again we make our Annual Appeal for funds to maintain the various branches of Salvation Army Work, in the confident hope that, as in former years, your readers will generously help us this year, which is the Centenary of the birth of our Founder, William Booth.

As the objects of the Salvation Army become better known and understood, there is no need to do more than briefly name some of the branches of our work in India, where at the present time we have:—

Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries.
Vagrants' Camps for helpless Beggars.
Homes for Soldiers and Sailors and Ex-Service Men.
Industrial Homes for rescue of Women and Girls.
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Reformatory Homes for Juvenile Prisoners; Settlements for Criminal Tribes.
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In every land we are bringing to those in sorrow or pain, or those in misery and sin, glad tidings of Salvation. Families that have been divided are reunited; prodigals who have wandered are restored: hearts that have been broken are healed; lives that have been all but destroyed are made whole again evil can only be conquered by good. "We are helping thousands of people every year, irrespective of race, caste, or religion, and urgently need increased financial assistance" to maintain and extend our work amongst the poorest of the poor.

Whilst thanking you for help given in the past I hope for a continuance of the same. All gifts, large or small, will be thankfully received by.—Yours, etc.,

STANLEY R. EWENS (Jaya Veera).
Lieut.-Commissioner,
Territorial Commander of S. A.
Work in Western India.
Morland Road, Byculla.

OLD TIME-TABLES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a special favour, if you could kindly allow me a short space in your world-wide circulated paper for inviting the particular attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities concerned to the "Old time-tables" (for the year 1927) attached to the local trains

Through the negligence and oversight of the Railway this minor question of removing the old time-tables (and replacing them by the new ones) from the local trains has remained unattended for the last one year or so and the result is that the travelling public are often misled, overcarried and hence sometime excessed by the travelling ticket inspectors.

It is but natural that the travelling public, in ordinary course, may overlook the year for which the Time-table stands good and the result is the foregoing conclusion.

Will the responsible officer-in-charge, take a note of this and do the needful at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. MEDHEKAR.

Dadar, October 6.

APPEAL FOR POPPY DAY FUND.

On November 11 the civilised world will cease from its labours and remember the price paid for the peace enjoyed to-day, and during the past ten years, and thanks will be accorded to those who made this possible—the heroes killed in battle, the sailors who have found their last resting place, the sick, halt, and maimed who offered their all for the sake of right, and who, though still alive, are now unable to bear the brunt of the battle of life. And there are others.

It is on this day that, year by year, a special appeal by the Ex-Services Association, India and Burma, founded under the patronage of the late Earl Haig is launched throughout the country on behalf of British ex-officers, British ex-servicemen and the dependents of these men.

In the year ended December 31, 1927 Rs. 36,403/- were distributed by the Association to distressed British ex-service men in the form of loans, and Rs. 1,76,418/- were given as grants.

The lot of thousands of ex-servicemen depends upon the public response year by year to the Poppy Day Appeal. Let India not be found wanting in her appreciation of services rendered in the Empire's time of greatest need.

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It rests on the people of India to make the
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EVIL EFFECTS OF ISOLATION.

INDIA'S NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTACT.

(BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU).

In this remarkable article which originally appeared in the "New Era" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasises the necessity of ending the isolation of India and of developing contacts with other countries. India's international dealings, the writer argues should be largely with countries other than England. He has also pointed out the methods by which India can develop international contact.

After a long period of not very splendid isolation India is again beginning to look to the outside world and to take interest in other counties. It is realised that the modern world is closely knit together and no part of it can ignore the rest. Science and industry and new methods of transportation have made each country dependent in a large measure on the others, and though the myth of nationalism flourishes and holds men's minds, it is an outworn creed and internationalism approximates more and more to reality. Wars can seldom be localised nor can peace endure in a country when the rest of the world is at war. Idealists tell us that the only way to put an end to the ceaseless conflict between nations and, to inaugurate an era of world peace is to create a super-state to which all nations will owe allegiance or to have a co-operative world commonwealth.

It is difficult for us in India to think of the larger issue, of world problems and world, peace, when the problem that confronts us always is how to free ourselves from our present subjection. And yet our problem is but part of the larger one and it may be that when we succeed in solving it we shall also have helped greatly in establishing world peace. If imperialism is the real cause of most of the exploitation and troubles in the world to-day, the classical and typical example of imperialism is the British Empire of India, and the freedom of India becomes an essential condition for world freedom.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Many of our friends in India and outside are therefore continually laying stress on the necessity for us to develop contacts with other countries so that we may appreciate the forces that are moulding the world to-day and be able to co-ordinate our activities to them; some of them tell us that we should co-operate with all other anti-imperialist forces to combat imperialism; others favour an Asiatic federation; whilst a third group are sanguine enough to want us to utilise the machinery of the League of Nations for our benefit. But all these agree that international contacts are necessary for us. Some who are of a contrary opinion fear that too much of internationalism may make us forget the real work at home and make us imagine that we can achieve our freedom with the help of outsiders. The fear is a real one but perhaps it is a little exaggerated. No one who has come up against the hard realities of the struggle is likely to forget that there is little of charity in international dealings and no country can make good except through its own efforts.

The adpantages of interntaional contacts from a purely political view-point are evident enough. But there is another aspect of the question on which perhaps enough stress has not been laid.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Foreign rule and exploitation of a country have many sins to answer for. Some of the tragedies they bring in their train are obvious and frequent reference is made to them. But one unhappy, and yet unavoidable, consequence to which little attention is usually paid, is the concentration of nearly all activities in the struggle for freedom. The rich and many coloured life of a nation loses its variety and its diversity and only one hue is visible, brilliant enough at times, but usually a drab grey covering the uniform misery of the people. The creative spirit can find little expression and the strength and energy of the chosen in the land are diverted to the long fight for freedom. There are brilliant episodes in this fight when the soul of a whole people is exalted and for the sake of an ideal even men of common clay do heroic deeds. But this work is one of destruction in the main and destruction and creation seldom go together. Ireland offers us a sad and yet a noble example of such a struggle for freedom. For seven hundred years or more she carried on her fight for independence. Her history is full of heroism and sacrifice but the sich and noble culture that was hers has almost passed away. India is another sorry example of stagnation and cultural death brought on by long years of foreign rule.

WORSHIP OF THE PAST.

And yet the struggle for political freedom brings with it an intense desire for one's own culture and traditions. The hatred of foreign rule extends to the foreigner's ways and institutions, and an escape is sought from them in dreams of the past when the foreigner was not there. We think of the golden age of past times, of Rama Raj. And this very looking back makes us still more stagnant and rigid and incapable of creative work. We do not try to enrih the present with our thought and action We merely worship the past and what we worship we make lifeless.

NEED FOR INTERNATIONALISM.

Thus whether we consider our problems from the standpoint of politics or economics or of culture and civilisation in their widest meanings, we are driven to the conclusion that we must end the isolation of India and try to understand world currents and world happenings. We must in addition to our nationalism develop an internationalism which is prepared to profit by the good things of other countries, and to co-operate with the progressive forces of the world. So far, practically our sole contact with the outside world has been through England and the English Language. This has been unfortunate for we have seen the world through English eyes and with English prejudices. And even with England our relations could not be healthy. Between the rulers and the ruled there can be no wholesome co-operation.

MENTALITY OF SUBSERVIENCE.

Our international contracts must now therefore be largely with countries other than England. Only thus, can we gradually get out of the curious mentality of subservience to England, of the inevitability of the British connection, and see the world in proper perspective. Many of us imagine that because we are under British rule, England is the dominating force in the world to-day and we feel powerless before this Colossus. A wider knowledge of the world situation will convince us that England is no longer what she was and the days of British domination are numbered. But whatever the future of England may be the world is bigger than England and we cannot understand or profit by the varied cultures of different countries through England only.

RISE OF AFGHANISTAN.

We have had in our own day notable examples of eastern nations shaking the lethargy of ages and making rapid progress through contact with other countries. Every one knows of Turkey but an even more remarkable example is that of Afghanistan. In the course of a very few years Afghanistan has risen from being a back-water of Asia, dependency of England to an independent position which commands respect everywhere. How did this happen except through the development of contacts with other countries? To-day there are hundreds of young Afghan students in the universities of Europe! One finds them in large numbers in France and Italy and Germany and Turkey, even in Russia. But curiously enough out of the 1,600 or more young Afghans studying in Europe, there are hardly any in England. They prefer, and rightly so, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Rome and Moscow to Imperial London.

INDIA'S CULTURE.

Some amongst us feel that contact with the west is dangerous for our culture; it may not be able to survive the impact. If our culture is such a feeble thing the sooner it dies a natural death the better. But if there is any life left in it, it will derive fresh vigour from the healthy impact of other forces and will survive, changed it may be and more suited to the conditions of to-day, but still based fundamentally on the genius of the race. But the surest way of killing this culture of ours is to isolate it and keep it away from fresh air and make it die of suffocation.

INDIAN EXILES.

International contacts are essential for India from every point of view. How then can we develop these contacts? Even to-day there are thousands of Indians, apart from students and labourers, settled in various parts of the world. One can find them not only in the frequented countries of western Europe, but in almost every country from China to Peru. There are exiles, who cannot return to their homes, traders, and adventurous spirits who have ventured out without help or favour and have made good. In India we discuss our inability to provide officers for our armies, but in distant countries Indians have risen to high military rank and have been commanded air forces. Unhappily however these Indians in foreign countries are completely cut off from their mother country. They are mostly forgotten by us and we can profit little by them, except in individual cases. Probably the only people who know much about them are the officers of the British Secret Service. It would be desirable however for our organisations to get into touch with these scattered children of the country, to help them where they can, and to utilise their services for the service of the country whenever possible. There are many difficulties in the way, not the least of them being that most of these residents abroad are so much cut off from present day India that it is a little difficult for them to appreciate the conditions here But nonetheless something may be done if an effort is made. The real difficulty in the past has been our fear of compromising ourselves before the British. For it is the privilege of our rulers, amongst other things, to decide what company we may keep.

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

To develop political contacts the straightest, though not the easiest, way is for the National Congress to appoint its representatives in certain foreign countries. A few places of world importance may be chosen for this purpose: Paris, the greatest international centre to-day, New York, Constantinople or Angora for the middle East and the Islamic countries, Moscow and Tokyo for the far East. These five places would cover all the live centres of world politics to-day. Through our representatives there we could keep in intimate touch with current happenings and with the men and women who count. We would also gradually build up a trained body of experts in international matters from whom will develop our diplomatic corps of the future. The difficulties in the way of the Congress are two-fold, one of finance and the other and the more serious one of findings suitable representatives. The Congress cannot send out second-rate men to represent it and unhappily we are very poor in politicians of ability who can be expected to undertake this work. There is such a lack of good workers at home that it is difficult to spare one of them. A third difficulty we might have to face would be due to the attitude of the British Government. They will not fancy the idea of our sending representatives abroad, specially to Moscow. But whatever the difficulties may be, if the Congress is really eager to do something in this direction there is little doubt that it could make a beginning.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Another way for us to develop international contacts would be for our Chambers of Commerce to keep representatives in some foreign countries.

Lastly, I would suggest that a definite and concerted attempt be made to divert the stream of Indian students which goes for study to England to other countries. Mere considerations of self-respect ought to have been sufficient to induce our students to keep away from England.

"To understand all is to forgive all." says the French proverb, and to understand another people and another nation is to like them and appreciate their good points. International contacts promote mutual comprehension and the spirit of good will and are thus the surest guarantees of an enduring peace

COMMUNAL RIOTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I congratulate and thank you for the right note that you have struck in your timely article on Communal Riots which appear in the "Chronicle" of the 1st instant?

In these days when rioting is actually rampant it is a relief to find the "Chronicle" trying to look beyond the *lathis* that are breaking heads and to stop the panic—some of which real and the rest artificially induced by interested newspapers—by the only method possible and for all time. For I believe in official incapacity either to forestall friction or, if forestalled, to avoid it by the orthodox methods of keeping order, I mean Section 144 and the police. When ideas, however wrong, of communal injustice exist no amount of Criminal Procedure Codes backed by police bayonets can save heads from the religious fury of fanatical mobs. It is the mistaken ideas which must be removed and which the administration has not yet shown the imagination to appreciate.

The genesis of riots is invariably some misunderstanding regarding either music before mosques or the conditions under which cows are slaughtered. There is a first conflict of opinion among the communities regarding the custom in the past, communal passions are aroused and then *lathis*. All this can only be stopped if the communities are convinced of what they had been doing in the past without having a recourse to lathis. That conviction, given all the "agents provocateur", cannot come through Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. It can only come, as you say, "by appointing committee of two distinguished public men, ripe in experience of official as well as public life, one a Hindu and the other a Muslim, to investigate by personal visits to principal places in the Presidency the actual practice prevalent there in regard to the playing of music, before mosques and the conditions under which cow slaughter is allowed". I know that practices vary from town to town and to that extent the task will be complicated and difficut, but I also know that these troubles cannot be set at rest unless Hindus and Muslims are made to believe through their trusted representatives as to what they had been doing before and I also know that human heads which are menaced during riots are worth much more than any amount of difficulty. It is because of this that I heartily welcome your suggestion that the Government of Bombay should appoint a committee composed of Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah to investigate past practices and then establish rules in different regions based on those past traditions. Telegraphic reports by Collectors of riots "of the situation being well in hand" and then the outcry of reports of further rioting will not do except as "copy" for Anglo-Indian hysterics.

—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

(From A Correspondent.)

In the year 1920 a young medical student, named Chimanlal Desai, hailing from Thasra, a small town in the Kaira District, Gujerat, was inspired to go to America by reading a book called "Pushing to the Front". With small funds borrowed from a few friends and relatives he embarked on an unknown career in foreign lands. Travelling by the third class he first went to Japan, where he had to work to earn his living. From there he went to America for study. In the Land of Dollars he first worked on a farm in California, and then as a dish-washer in a hotel. He then went to Salt Lake City and got a job there as a helping hand to do all the household work in the family of Mr. Thomas, the Dean of the Salt Lake University.

But his desire was to go to New York and get a degree there. He reached there with only a dollar in his pocket. He joined the Western Union Telegraph Office as a messenger boy, and then got a job as a runner to deliver stocks and bonds in the house of Messrs. G. A. Seligmann, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, whose membership card costs about four lacs of rupees.

Undaunted by hardships, and often obliged to cook his own food, he being a vegetarian, Mr. Chimanlal Desai stayed for about five years in America, and took his degree of Bachelor of Commerce and Science.

When he was working with the house of Seligmann he was promoted from the runner's job to higher duties. He rose to be the manager of their foreign securities department where he was daily in custody of securities worth, lacs of rupees. Daily business turnover amounted to nearly 60 lacs. Mr. Desai was later on called upon to work on behalf of his employers on the New York Exchange which gave him a vast knowledge and vide experience.

When in New York, just before he left for India in 1925, after five years stay in America, he got acquainted with Mr. Harey Goldwyn of Messrs. Hargold Company Inc., of the New York Export House. Mr. Desai as their agent in India is doing business in Bombay as a representative of about 40 manufacturers of Auto Spare parts and accessories.

From America, Mr. Desai returned to India, via Europe, and travelling third all the time went over the Continent. During his five years' stay in America Mr. Desai fought his way up overcoming all sorts of difficulties and hardships, and when he started business in Bombay, he had only his typewriter to build up his business. He now owns offices in Madras, Calcutta, Lahore and Rangoon and left for America again on Saturday by the S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" to expand his business and open his office in New York.

BOSE, THE WIZARD OF SCIENCE.

A CANADIAN TRIBUTE

When that wizard of science in its more mystrical aspects, Sir Jagadis Bose, recently lectured in London concerning the results of his investigations anent the "motor mechanism" of plant life, the chairman described the marvellous revelations made as a "mixture of poetry and science." Much has been written, says the "Gazette," Montreal, about the prophetic power of poetry, the contributions made by poets to scientific lore, the way in which sundry intuitions or guesses—if that term be preferred—of genius, have berome the first steps in scientific discovery. And a long list of such remarkable anticipations might be given. Wordsworth had ample reason for speaking of that animating faith, the peculiar faculty of poets, as "Heaven's gift," a sense that fits them to perceive objects unseen before. Of this mysterious gift perhaps no more striking example can be found than in Shelley's beautiful lines about "The Sensitive Plant," beginning—

"A sensitive plant in a garden grew,
And the young winds fell it with silver dew,
And it opened its fan-like leaves to the light
And closed them beneath the kisses of night."

To-day we know that plants do actually breathe and sleep, very much as do the animals, and that there are certain organisms which both zoologists and botanists may claim as belonging to their respective departments of natural science. Indeed it is difficult to draw any clear line of demarcation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, for plants are vastly more alive and aware than is generally supposed, and Professor Bose, who for more than thirty years has studied their sensibility, affirms that the life activity in plants and animals is identical. The mimosa is not the only plant that shrinks or trembles to outside pulsations or touch. All plants, he tells us, have the like response and are sensitive throughout every fibre of their structure.

Again we turn to the poet, reading the musical lines—

"I doubt not the flowers of that garden sweet,
Rejoiced in the sound of her gentle feet;
I doubt not they felt the spirit that came
From her glowing fingers through all their frame."

SENSITIVE RESPONSE.

Then, speaking of the effect of the autumnal pinch, Shelley tells us how the sap shrank to the root through every pore, "As blood to a heart that will beat no more." Is this a mere poetic conceit? It would seem not. Professor Bose has succeeded in making radio-active instruments so delicate that they reflect and register the living pulse of plants, the motions of which, caught up in a mirror, show conclusively that plants are marvellously excited by the light and contrariwise shudder when touched by cold, carbonic acids, poisons which bite on their tissue, and in general any adverse agent which would cause a similar depression and collapse in the vitality of animals. One of his most striking experiments is that connected with the "praying palm." This Indian tree, for centuries deemed sacred to the Hindus, at eventide "bows down" its branches. Hence its name. Professor Bose proved that this strange motion is simply the sensitive response of the tree to a slight change of temperature, in much the same way as the "Morning Glory" wakes at dawn, the dandelions close their disks at late afternoon, and water lilies sink beneath the stream surface after dark. As to the action of the sap, the scientist avers that "the screen exhibits the actual process of pumping-in of the sap by cellular mechanism, and shows the flutterings and spasms of a creature desperately struggling for its life" when touched by an inimical drug.

The conclusion arrived at is that plants have something like a rudimentary consciousness whereby they feel much as do other living creatures. And once more we may turn to the poetic diction of a century or more ago for the prophetic hint upon which modern science has set its marvellous seal—

"And the beasts and the birds and the insects were drowned
In an ocean of dreams without a sound,
Whose waves never mark, though they ever impress
The light sands which pave it, consciousness."

'THE WORLD IN THEIR DEBT'

HOW MEN WHO WERE BLINDED IN THE WAR ARE FARING TO-DAY

So used have become in the years since the War to seeing the men who lost their sight in the fighting living amongst us now normal and happy lives of usefulness that it is with the deeper sense of shock that we read war-blinded men who to-day are still helpless and bed-ridden invalids and will remain so to their life's end.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of St. Dunstan's reveals something of the tragedy of these shattered lives.

Brighton St. Dunstan's is not solely a place where those men who were not only blinded but wrecked physically are cared for. The house and grounds at Kemp Town are now in adition—under the scheme of reorganisation and economy of administration—the principal establishment for the training and personal care of those men whom St. Dunstan's must still receive for technical training—the men who have slowly lost their sight as the result of their war injuries, but who are as much entitled to every help to rebuild their lives again as were the men who were actually blinded on the field of battle. St Dunstan's at Brighton still caries on also the work which it has done ever since it was presented to the Organisation by the Federation of Grocers' Associations of Great Britain, namely, as a Convalescent and Holiday Home for all war-blinded men under St. Dunstan's care who need such a haven of recuperation and rest as this admirably placed and equipped establishment provides.

A SINKING FUND.

The Foreword to the Report points out that the family of St. Dunstan's numbers 1,905 Officers, N. C. O's and Men blinded in the War, and 4,900 wives and children. These families are settled in their own homes in almost every part of the British Empire, in numbers more or less proportionate to the European population of the United Kingdom, Dominions, and Colonies.

Ih states also that the Council are confirmed in their endeavour to raise each year for the next fifteen years, as was explained in last year's Report, an income which will enable St. Dunstan's to carry on its services to the blinded soldiers and their families and set aside a Sinking Fund which will endow St. Dunstan's at the end of that period. In the year under review St. Dunste's has spent £5479 more than it received.

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